HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918.

VOL XV NO 5- BOMBAY THURSDAY JANUARY 6 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH R.A.S.

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
8 Jan.	RANCHI ..	MOOLTAN× ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA• ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA‡ ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA• ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ‡ ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA ‡		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTAN× ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA‡ ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA• ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ‡ ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA• ..	10,902

× Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

• Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

‖Extra Steamer at following reduced rates
—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
—2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
" to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloc Return Ticket at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR I HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	6,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927			
4th Jan.	DELTA ..	China & Japan	
	NALDERA ..	At Colombo for Australia	
18th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan	
	CHITRAL ..	At Colombo for Australia	
1st Feb.	NYANZA ..	China & Japan	
	NARKUNDA ..	At Colombo for Australia	

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
SADO MARU	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan.
CHOFUKU M.	..	5 Jan.	18 Jan.
YAMAGATA M.	3807	7 Jan.	21 Jan.
GENOA MARU	6785	13 Jan.	30 Jan.
BIYO MARU	5480	19 Jan	2 Feb.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 Jan.	12 Feb.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinnoh Maru	18th Dec. 1926	7th Jan. 1927
Tacoma Maru	30th ,, ,,	10th ,, ,,
Uga Maru	9th Jan. 1927	23rd ,, ,,
Sumatra Maru	11th ,, ,,	25th ,, ,,
Shunko Maru	12th ,, ,,	16th ,, ,,
Ishikari Maru	14th ,, ,,	28th ,, ,,
Indus Maru	25th ,, ,,	7th Feb ,,
Shingo Maru	29th ,, ,,	15th ,, ,,

For Particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 2227.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
7th Jan.	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi	
8th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports	
10th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports	
12th ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf	
19th ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa•	

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi an only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND

IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER 2RS

YOU GET Rs 1,500 IN CASH
AND A Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAIDUP
POLICY OF Rs. 3,000 PAYABLE
AFTER DEATH

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
Rustom Building, Churchgate St. Fort Bombay
MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6/7 CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland).
Established by Royal Charter 1877.

Fully paid up Capital	F 80,000,000	
	£ 6,666,666	
Reserve Fund	F 43,777,341	
	£ 3,648,111	

Head Office at AMSTERDAM. (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sibolga
Cheribon	Padang	Sourabaya
Djember	Palembang	Solo
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tegal
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
		Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Hedjaz:—Jeddah.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Agent.

BUY THE BEST

From its inception——years ago THE KATNI CEMENT Co. adopted the policy of making one grade of cement only.

——the highest that skill and science can produce.

This policy is consistently maintained so that

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT IS THE BEST TO DAY.

Guaranteed to be above THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (Revised 1925)

KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LD

Agents:
C. MACDONALD & Co.
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

A.A.S.

Why Portland?

Permanency of building at low cost is ensured through PORTLAND CEMENT, the most essential building material known to-day.

HOMES, SCHOOLS, BANKS, HOTELS, THEATRES, INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS last for generations to come are absolutely fire and storm-proof IF CONSTRUCTED OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

KATNI CEMENT

makes concrete that is hard, dustless, waterproof, wear resisting

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily Edition,

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas, *Sold Everywhere.*

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

INSURANCE

Great Eastern Life Assurance

COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)
ESTABLISHED IN 1908

RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.

AGENTS WANTED

For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1¼ Lacs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street CALCUTTA. Or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Lima Street, Managers—Bombay

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of diminution of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bungalow, Afzalgunj Road Hyderabad (Deccan.

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PANDIA, 375, Sandhurst Road Bombay-4 (Bombay City Agency)

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CASHIER in Calcutta on Rs. 150 per month, cash security Rs. 5,000 essential. Apply Box No. 1891, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1383

WANTED LINO OPERATORS who can compose correct six thousand ems per hour. Apply to the MANAGER, with testimonials.

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—(1) An ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT on a salary of Rs. 100 150 according to qualifications and expe-ence with a practical knowledge of all the anches of Letter Presses and Litho Press, etc., etc. (2) A FOREMAN for the machine Department salary Rs. 100 to 150 per month according to qualifications and experience. (3) An AUDITOR and CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, salary Rs. 150 to 200 p.m. capable of auditing and centralizing Accounts with a practical knowledge and experience of Commercial and Government Accounts. The selected candidates for Nos. (1) and (2) will have to file a security of Rs. 3,000 and in case of No. (3) for Rs. 5,000. All appointments will be on 6 months' probation. Apply Box No. 1888, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 27890

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—One SHOP 53'x15' and 1st and 2nd Floors with Electric Fittings, opposite Messrs. Greaves Cotton Coy., Machinery Market Forbes St., Fort. Apply Messrs. SOONDERDAS & COY., Solicitors, 41. Hammam St., Fort, Bombay.
C 27896

SHOPS, two rooms, Rupees twenty; one, Rupees fifteen; Portuguese Church Street, Dadar near Station. Fit for printing press, Oil mills, Dairy, Oil-man Stores, Bakery works, etc. Apply sharp CAWASHAW BATLIWALLA, Bombay 18.
C R1380

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MANUAL of Biochemistry Eng. 0-8-0. Fresh stock of Tissue remedies from 2 x to 400 x Powder. Guj. Jivan Rasayan Shastra Re. 1-8-0. CHAMPAKLAL MAGANLAL, Bhavnagar.
L R1386

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THREE BEST TWILL SHIRTS for Rs. 6 postage free. M. C. KARIM & Co., Parktown, Madras.
T R1297

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus, C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Box, POONA.

PROFESSION.

PERSONAL LESSONS in Hypnotism, occultism, deep-breathing and drugless health advice for patients. Come or send two annas for booklet. Apply to Dr. SURATKER, Kalyan Building, Bombay No. 7.
P R1385

SEND your time and date of birth, or writing letter. One year reading Re. 1 Five years Rs. 4-8. Extensive Rs. 10. THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Kasimkota, Vizag, Dist. R3420

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

LATE SWAMI SHRADANAND.

LATEST PHOTO of SWAMIJI available for sale—"PRESS PHOTO BUREAU," Triplicane, Madras.
P R27921

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE OFFICES of D. SAMUEL, Handwriting Expert, and Expert Examiner of Disputed Documents have been REMOVED to 63, CUNCARRIAGE STREET, Lower Colaba, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LAWN TENNIS.

AMATEUR OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS
of
WESTERN INDIA.

UNDER the auspices of the Bombay Gymkhana, Ltd.

14th February to 28th February, 1927, (inclusive).

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES
GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES
LADIES' SINGLES
LADIES' DOUBLES

and

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

Entries close on Wednesday, 9th February, 1927.

Full particulars and entry forms can be obtained from:—

THE HON. SECRETARY for Lawn Tennis,
Bombay Gymkhana Ltd.,
Bombay.
27853

CHANGE OF OFFICE

WE have REMOVED our Offices from 237, Frere Road to 139, MEDOWS STREET, Fort, Bombay from 29th December, 1926.

NAWROJI HORMUSJI & CO.,

NOTICE.

READY FOR SALE—COTTON WASTES: Opener, Droping, Card fly, Oily and Weaving Dirty, etc., Highest offers required.

Address to the Agent BANKTESHWAR COTTON MILLS, Bhiwani.
27913

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

THERE will be a particular check of Season Tickets on:—

9th to 14th January, 1927.

SEASON TICKET HOLDERS

will assist by having their tickets ready to show at:—

VICTORIA TERMINUS
MASJID
SANDHURST ROAD
BYCULLA

as they pass through the gates in and out and thus minimise inconvenience and delay to themselves.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29-12-26. 27910

THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as resolved and passed by the Shareholders of the above Company at their 19th Ordinary General Meeting held on THURSDAY, the 23rd December, 1926, a dividend for the year ended 30th June, 1926, at Rs 150 (rupees one hundred and fifty) per share free from Income Tax will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 6th January, 1927, between 12 noon and 3 p.m (S.T.) at the registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay to the Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 14th December, 1926, on production of their Share Certificates.

Bombay, dated 23rd December, 1926.

By order of the Board of Directors.

LALJI NARANJI & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
27889

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of ROAD METAL in A to G Wards, alternatively for one and three years commencing from 1st of March, 1927, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on Tuesday, the 18th day of January, 1927.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant. Tenderers are requested to invariably specify the names of all partners of the cont'acting firm.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued, on payment of Rs. 5 per each copy, to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay. 27926

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for filling in for the EMBANKMENT OF ROAD from Saitan Chowki to Tulsi Pipe Line will be received up to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on 14-1-1927.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant with the names of all the partners of the firm, if there be any.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of a deposit of Rs. 5 per copy to anyone deputed to receive them by the Dy. Engineer, Development Works, at his office at Love Grove Road, Worli, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer, Development Works.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 5th January, 1927.
27927

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for LEVELLING, METALLING, etc., and providing storm water drain in the private street off Ghorupdeo Road will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 14th day of January, 1927.

Tenders should be adressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

The names of all the partners constituting the firm should invariably be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued, on payment of Rs. 5 per copy as deposit, to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay. 27923

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for (a) supplying electric lights and wiring light and fan points and (b) supplying ceiling and desk fans during the year 1927-28 will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of January, 1927.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupee one per form to any one deputed to receive them by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Dated 3rd January, 1927.
27929

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS
PRINCESS STREET ROAD

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME AND VALUABLE FURNITURE, COTTAGE PIANO, HANDSOME CABINET CONCERT PHONOGRAPH SINGER SEWING MACHINE, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at "Gool House," Cirrus Avenue, near Y. M. C. A. Byculla Club Road, valuable and handsome furniture, dining table, arm chairs, mirror back dumbwaiters, velvet lined suite of drawing room, sofas, and easy chairs, corner and silver cabinets, one ebony wood iron frame cottage piano in splendid condition, one handsome cabinet, concert, phonograph, teakwood single and double bed-steads, panel and mirror door almirahs, cloth and gown press, dressing chest of drawers, Curzon easy chair, one "Singer's" foot sewing machine, hatstand, meatsafe, etc., etc., the property of a gentleman.

The property will be on view from tomorrow.

BENNETT & CO.,

BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil
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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New Yor. Jan. 4.	
March	12.87	.19
May	12.07	.20
July	13.24	.20
October	13.43	.20
December	13.56	.20
Middling Spot	13.00	.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Jan. 4.	
January	12.73	.20
March	12.79	.22
Middling Spot	12.75	.22

NEW YORK.

New York 10 55 A M
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

January	12.49
March	12.67
May	12.78
New York, Noon Call	
January	12.51
March	12.68
May	12.88
New Orleans 9-55 A. M.	
January	12.53
March	12.58

RECEIPTS & EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Jan. 4.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	83,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 4.

	Opening	Closing.	
January		6.59 6.61	.01
February		6.63	.02
March		6.70 6.71	.02
April		6.75	.02
May		6.81 6.82	.02
June		6.86	.02
July		7.92 6.93	.02
August		6.95	.02
September		6.97	.02
October		6 98 7.99	.01
November		7.01	.01
December		7.02 7.03	.01
January		7.03	.01
Middling Spot		6.80	.09

SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 4.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	300
Sales at East Indian Cotton	Nil

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 4.

	Opening	Closing.	
January	12.90	12.95	
February		12.85	.04
March	12.65	12.73	.06
April		12.68	.06
May		12.64	.07
June		12.59	.07
July	12.43	12.55	.08
August		12.57	.08
September		12.62	.08
October		12.72	.08
November		12.57	.10
December		12.64	.10
January		12.52	.10
Sakellaidis, F G F. aspot		13.75	.20

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 4.

	Closing
Oomra:	
Good	5.65
Fully	5.90
Fine	6.15
Broach:	
Good	5.60
Fully Good	5.90
Fine	6.20

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 4.

Silver:—India bought and Sold.
Market very quiet.

Spot	24-15/16
Forward	24-13/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 4.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4 4-10-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 4.

Interest, Day to day Loans 3-1/2 to 2%
Interest, 7 days' Market Loan 2-3/4%

Bank bills, 3 months	4-5/16%
Bank bills, 6 months	4-11/32%
Fine Trade bills, 3 months	5-1/4%
Fine trade bills, 6 months	5-3/4%

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 4.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.41-1/4
T.T. Amsterdam of London	12.13-1/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.80
T.T. Madrid on London	31.54
T.T. Milan on London	108.20
T.T. Berne on London	25.14
T.T. Paris on London	122.85

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 1/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 862.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 952.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 937.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D st D P Rs. 130 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs 132 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 164 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 155 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 274 1/2.
CROSS RATES.—
London—New York Dol. 4 85 1/2.
London—Paris Frcs. 122.87.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.90.
London—Rome Liras 108.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.37.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

3 months 4 5/16 per cent.
6 months 4 11/32 per cent.
Money Call 4 1/2 per cent.
1 month 4 1/2 per cent
3 months 4 1/2 per cent.
3 months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan. 4.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	£19-7/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reguster)	£114-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£10-1/2
National Bank	£48-3/4
Eastern Bank	£6
Funding Loan 4%	£85-3/4
Conversion Loan	£75-3/4
Indian Loan 5½%	£102
Rupee Paper 5%	£57-1/2
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	£71-1/2
Government Securities 3%	£59-7/8
Consols	£54-1/8
War Loan 5%	£100-7/8
Victory Bounds 4%	£92-1/4

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 4.

Copper, English Best selected	£62-3/8
Copper Braziers	£72
Yellow Metal	£67
Spelter hard Indian Brands	£28-3/4
Corrugated sheets, 24 fauge.	£16-1/4
Tin, English Ingots.	£299-1/2

LINSEED.

London. Jan. 4.

Linseed, Calcutta Ton:—
Jan Feb. shipment value £16-15-0
Apl May. shipment sellers £16-5-0
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. Ton:—
Jan Feb. shipment paid £14-6-3.
Feb Mar. shipment hull paid £14-5-0
Apl May. shipment hull paid £14-7-6.
Market:—Easier on lower argentine options.
Linseed, Bombay:—
Unquoted.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 4.

Linseed oil naked, london cwt.—
Feb Apl. delivery buyers 29/6
May/Aug. delivery buyers 29/4½.

WHEAT—LONDON.

London, Jan. 4.

Barletta russo, per 63 lb:—
Jan Feb. shipment sellers 49/6
Rozario santa fe per 62½ lb:—
Jan Feb. shipment sellers 49/9
Market:—Dull.
Wheat Australian:—
Jan Feb. shipment sellers 53/6
Market:—Dull
Wheat Choice white Karachi:—
Dec Jan. shipment value 54/6
May June. shipment offered. 50/-

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 4.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Jan Feb. shipment offered £17-10-0.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Jan Feb. shipment sellers £18-17-6.
Rapeseed Ferozepore real bold tons:—
Dec Jan shipment nominal £17-17-6
Rapeseed toria tons:—
Dec Jan. shipment offered £17-13-9
Rapeseed toria tons:—
Jan Feb. shipment offered £17-10-0.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan. 4.

Java Sugar fine white dutch standard No. 25, c & f Calcutta:—
Jan Mar. per cwt. 21/3 nominal.
July Sept. per cwt. 18/4-1/2 paid & llers.
Oct/Dec. per cwt 18/6 offered.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Bombay:
July Sept. per cwt. 18/7 offered.
Java Sugar Fine hite Dutch Standard No. 25. c & f Karachi:—
July Sept. per cwt. 18/7-3/4 offered.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 4

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb. spot	1/7-1/8	Buyers
Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb. spot	1/7-1/4	Sellers.
Pale Crepe lb. spot	1/7	Buyers
Pale crepe, lb. spot.	1/7-1/8	Sellers.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS—Trade and Investment buying—Scarcity of sellers.

LOCAL—Local operators Selling—Quiet.

Private Cables and Reports:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—

New York—May highest. 13/10 (2.45 p.m.) lowest 12/83 at the opening. Market advanced on trade buying.

Messrs. Ewbank and Co. have received the following cable dated 4 th inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Sprinkman and Co.

Declne caused by South selling. Undertone of the market steady. Advanced later on trade buying, better reports from Manchester. We hardly think reaction will go further.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 4th inst. (5.30 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Fentureless market, don't expect any important change in immediate future. but would take advantage of easy markets to buy.

Messrs. Umrigar and Veugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 4th inst. as under:—

"Scarcity of contracts accentuated by purchases being made on orders from Liverpool. We think the advance has gave far enough."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co's report:—

The American markets have again steadied, trade and investment buying being more in evidence.

Our opinion is unchanged and we favour buying in weak markets."

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened 4 points lower, and gradually prices kept on improving till close under trade and investment buying. At the close prices show an advance of 19 to 20 points. Spot quotations were raised by 20 points at 1800c. New Orleans spot also improved by 22 points and closed yesterday at 12.75. The Liverpool market opened easy but improved in the later trading on latter Manchester reports and trade buying. Spot quotations declined 9 points at 6.86.

STATISTICAL POSITION.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

Brought into sight during the week ending 31st ultimo 18,98,000 bales, now shows the total this season to 12,873,000 bales against 11,97,000 bales last season at this time. Weekly receipts at all U. S. Ports were 8,32,000 bales, in all showing for the season 8,68,000 bales against 67,33,000 bales an increase of about 20,00,000 bales. The Exports during the week shows a figure of 5,12,000 bales, and for the season 53,48,000 bales against 4,005,000 bales. The export figure shows an increase of seven lacs of bales. So far Great Britain has taken 23,86,000 bales against 18,82,000 showing no increase, which shows that trade conditions are not good. The total stock in Great Britain now stands of all kinds of cotton at 12,46,000 bales against 9,33,000 bales, an increase of about four lacs of bales is certainly a factor for future imports of cotton from America. The exports to Continent presents a better reading showing 21,87,000 bales against 25,73,000 bales last year. The increase of six lacs of bales is something valuable, but when we look at the stocks of cotton, which can roughly be estimated about 4 lacs of bales larger than last year, it loses the effect of the increased export. Other countries like Japan and Canada show an increase of about two lacs of bales as this season's total stand at 8,25,000 bales against 6,50,000 bales. It is difficult to know the position of stocks in these countries as no returns are issued. American Port Stock is estimated at 30,56,000 bales 16,58,000 bales and at the interior town it stands 15,61,000 bales against 20,16,000 bales last season. The total visible supply now stands at 72,31,000 bales against 71,43,000 bales a week before and 55,28,000 bales last season. The increase during the week is some 89,000 bales against 48,000 bales, during the same week last season. On the whole there is nothing in the situation to take definite bullish view

Despite the prevailing opinion among professional operators in American markets, that the enormous supply, which has been partially marketed so far, is likely to govern the course of the market for some time, prices are ruling very steady. There are few who do not believe to-day, that the actual growth this season, will be smaller than the final Government indication. In its last report, allowance for loss of cotton due to bad weather and abandonment was provided by the Bureau, still various authorities are looking for a substantial decrease, which we do not agree. It is possible that the unusual weather experienced in recent weeks may have compelled the cultivators to leave more cotton in the fields and may have deteriorated the quality, but the extent of quantity cannot be a large one. The ginning figures point to an abnormally large amount of cotton still to be ginned and it will be interesting to see what the next report will show.

Recent developments have changed the sentiment to some extent as can be seen from the private cables which are received from time to time, but we can not share the view as there is nothing in the situation at present for a marked improvement, for it is quite to be expected that every rise of moment will attract offerings from the holders. However any substantial rise in the near future would weaken the possibility of reduction in the acreage. At the same time we may mention that all bearish factors are discounted and there is nothing in the situation to cause a fresh break in the prices as there are many who are waiting to buy cotton at lower prices. Under present state nothing but fluctuating market can be looked for and advantages should be taken to sell moderately on strong markets and to buy on dips.

ROOM RATE.

HEDGE CONTRACTS.

Bombay, Jan. 5

Broach Apl/Mar.				232
Broach Jan Apl				258
Oomra Dec Jan				£41
Oomra March				239
Oomra May				242
Bengal Dec/Jan				213
Bengal March				210
Bengal	237	232	226	228
Sindh Punjab	235	228	222	214
Rajputana	239	232	226	218
Oomra No. 3	247	242	237	
C. P. No. 1	262	257	252	
C. P. No. 2	247	250	245	
Khandesh	237	232	227	

READY COTTON BALES.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

300	Toyomankwa	Khandesh	240
200	Toyomankwa	Kuradwadi	238
100	Jetha Devji	Ujjain	260
100	Jetha Devji	Parbhani	250
250	A. Damodar	Khandesh	242
300	A. Damodar	Berar	245
100	Simplex Mill	Ujjain Old	210
200	Ramdas Dossa	C. P. No. 1.	263
100	Ramdas Dossa	Kuradwadi	236
100	Bombay & Co.	Khandesh	235
200	Tata Mill	Bengal	235
200	Tata Mill	Berar	245
100	H. M. Mehta & Co.	Rajputana	24-

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 5

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon on the 4th inst.

Wheat	14,867 cwts.
Linseed	5,461 ,,
Rape, Rai, and Mustardseeds	140 ,,
Gingellyseeds	3,891 ,,
Poppyseed	12 ,,
Groundnuts	26,213 ,,
Castorseed	4,553 ,,
Rice	57,494 ,,
Myrabolams	8,284 ,,
Cottonseed	35,244 ,,
Mowraseed	551 ,,
Gram	5,133 ,,
Jowar	1,578 ,,
Maize	64 ,,
Barley	349 ,,
Bajree	9,101 ,,
Coal	2,168 ,,

COFFEE

New York, Jan. 4.

Fair Rio coffee, (No. 7, quality), spot 15-1/2

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	7,211	1,23,258	1,39,498
Central India	6,038	55,867	1,17,305
Barsi and Nagar	2,510	56,678	67.216
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,350	16,028	22,300
Berar	2,901	1,56,932	1,46,157
Central Provinces	4,496	47,081	71 525
Total Oomras	31 536	4,55,857	5'64,001
Dholera	1,894	10,895	67,508
N.W. Provinces	350	35,819	1,11,732
Rajputana	518	10,202	35,558
Sind-Punjab	2,743	31,919	78 920
Broach		134	181
Coompta & Dharwar	964	14,976	12.135
Westerns-Northerns		7,673	6.559
Coccanada		395	1 471
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,586	6,441
Persian		2,849	1,875
American		50,886	143
Egyptian and African		19 834	28 305
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		44	352
Total	38,007	6,49,069	9,1 3,1 8

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 30th Yesterday.	This year	Dec. Last year
Europe	1,029	78 524	1 34 831
Japan & China	14,500	1,95.210	3 09.163
Coast Ports	102	4 029	7.601
Up-country by Rail.		36,660	4,136
Afloat in harbour for Europe. China and Japan		24,134	66,496
Total	16,231	1 38 557	5 22 227

DEMAND BILLS

New Yor, Jan. 4.

Demand Bills	486.06

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was closed to-day being the first day for January settlement.

COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have issued the following report under 4th January 1927.

AMERICANS.

Values for the January and March contracts in New York a nett decline over the week of 14 and 15 points respectively.

Steady markets which were in evidence on the date of our last Report continued till yesterday when reports of more favourable weather brought out Southern selling which occasioned a drop of 17 points. Daily advices from the other side recently have provided some incentive to buy, so the decline yesterday on better weather is not surprising.

Since the last Ginning Report, the opinion that the final outturn will be in the neighbourhood of a million bales short of the final Bureau's crop estimate seems fairly prevalent. Writing in this connection, one of our Liverpool correspondents writes that an American House, with whom he trades and whose market forecasts during the last three years have been amazingly correct, are of the opinion that this season's outturn of lint cotton will not exceed 17 millions.

With regard to the probable consumption during this season, it is seen that Spinners' Takings to-date are comparatively little in excess of last season at this time. The reason for this, we think, may be explained in the steady decline in the early part of the season which would naturally have a restraining effect upon Spinners. We therefore do not think that present figures can be regarded as a fair indication of the probable consumption for this season.

The tone during the last month has been distinctly healthy, and in view of the steady demand between 12 and 13 Cents would appear that there is a good deal of confidence in present levels. For the time being, we may expect advances to attract hedge selling and increased offerings of cotton but think any appreciable decline unlikely and rather look for a continuance of steady markets with a tendency to higher levels and we recommend dips being taken advantage of to effect purchases.

BOMBAY.

The tone of the local market during the week has been rather easier, and against the decline of 17 points in America Contracts are lower by 7 to 8 rupees.

The volume of business over the week has been small owing to the interference of Holidays. In future contracts Japanese Exporters have liquidated a certain amount of their January holdings, but this contract remains comparatively steady owing to the absence of any material selling pressure.

Japanese Exporters are keen buyers in upcountry markets to fulfil their January engagements, consequently prices are being well maintained in spite of free arrivals. Demand from Europe continues extremely poor on account of our disparity.

In the Ready market, Japanese Exporters are moderate but steady buyers, while demand from local mills for the most part is very meagre.

LOCAL MARKETS.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

In response to improvement in the prices of American cotton received to-day, our market opened steady at a rise of Rs. 4/8, Broach April/May being quoted at Rs. 253. There was little buying by the offices at the opening which caused a slight improvement in the prices, but the market declined on local operators selling There was little inclination to buy more and the market ruled quiet till the close of Marwari Bazar. Reports are received from up-country that Japanese houses are buying in the interior markets at higher rates than ruling in the local market. Various enquiries regarding the crop bring us information that the Government estimate is likely to be wrong the aberage of the reports show that the Indian crop is likely to be 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 million of bales. Much depends upon the ultimate weather and nothing can be said at present definitely about the last picking.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Broach				
Apl/May	253	253½	252	252/8
Jan/Apl	259	259	258	258
Oomra				
Dec/Jan	242/8	242/8	241	241/8
March	240/8	240/8	238/8	238/8
May	243/8	243/8	242	242/8
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	213	213	212/8	213
March	211	211	210	210

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

Liverpool opened at a rise of 10 to 11 points. Our market opened barely steady at Rs. 252/4 for Broach April/May and closed weak on scattered local selling:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Broach				
Apl/May	252/4	252/4	251/8	251/8
Jan/Apl	258	258	257/8	257/8
Oomra				
Dec/Jan	241	241	240/8	240/8
March	238/8	238/8	238	238
May	242	242	241/8	241/8
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	214	214	213/8	213/8
March	211	211	210	210/8

TENDERS.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

	To-day	Total
Bengal Dec/Jan	nil	400
Oomra Dec/Jan	4,300	18,700

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 5

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. received on Wednesday the following cable from their Friends Liverpool:—

"Manchester telephones more sales for India."

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

Following easier London and China advices, our market opened easy and declined on long liquidation. The closing rates were as under:—

Bar Spot Silver Rs. 56/9/0.
Posh-delivery Rs. 56/6/0.
Mah delivery Rs. 56/3/0.
Double Option Premiums.
Posh, As. 0/13/0.
Mah Rs. 1/8/0.
London tone. Dull America sold. Buyers satisfied.

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

The Bombay Gold market continues featureless with a limited enquiry. The closing prices remained as under:—

Bar Gold Spot Rs. 21/6/3.
Posh delivery Rs. 21/6/3.
Mah delivery Rs. 21/6/9.
Sovereigns ready, Rs. 13/7/0.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/7/0.
National Bank Bar Rs. 21/10/0.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

Both Linseed and Wheat markets opened easy on unfavourable London cables. The market was dull but towards the close there was scattered buying and prices improved as under:—

Ready:—

	Bazar Terms	Rail Delivery.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi, 70-20	52/54	7 9 0
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30	52 0 0	7 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla		7 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0	12 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	9 14 0	10 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	9 6 0	
Tealseed, White 85-15.	15 0 0	
Teelseed, Gajar	75/25	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	64/65	
Poppyseed White:—	17 8 0	
Groundnuts	58/60	
Movraseed	7 0 0	
Castor Seed	51 0 0	11 1 0
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	7 6 0	
Wheat, Jan.	7 9 6	
Linseed, May	10 1 3	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

		Delivery Contracts Ready. Jan Mill Terms. New	
Bengal	Superfine M. G.		
,,	Fine ,,	233/35	+9
,,	F.G. ,,	223/25	
Sindh-Punjab	Fine ,,	231/33	
,,	F.G. ,,	221/23	
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine M.G.	258/60	
Nagpur	,, ,,	258/60	+18
Yeotmal	,, ,,	245/47	
Arvi	,, ,,	250/55	+11
Amraoti	,, ,,	245/47	
Khamgaon-Akola	,, ,,	242/45	+3/4
Mulkapur	,, ,,	235/37	
Khandesh	,, ,,	230/32	-9/10
Muthia	,, ,,	227/30	-13
,,	F.G. ,,	.....	-20
		old. Feb.Mar.	
Broach	Fine ,,	240/42	+13+9
Coompta	M. G.	260/65	
Westerns	Good. ,,	215	
Cambodia	Fine ,,	270/80	
Kalagin	,, ,,	200	

SAVE YOUR VALUABLES.

Can you afford to take chances on the safety of your valuable papers when you can have absolute safety for them in our SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT for only Rs. 20 a year?

Our great Vault provides a place of perfect security and renders the care and anxiety of watching and guarding valuables unnecessary.

For further particulars write to—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Through C. M. PAREKH.)

Bombay, Jan. 5.

JUTE.

Albion ..	342	Howrah ..	45/14
Alliance ..	590	India ..	..
Alexandra ..	360	Kamarhatty	705
Anglo-India	422	Kankanarrah	563
Auckland ..	290	Kelvin ..	895
Barnagore ..	220	Khardah ..	500
Bally ..	245	Kinnison ..	1010
Birla ..	12	Lansdowne	320
Belvedere ..	645	Lawrence ..	636
Budge-Budge	533	Lothian ..	500
Caledonian	625	Naihati ..	508
Chapdani ..	196	National	33/14
Clive ..	40/4	New Central	638
Craig ..	5/4	Northbrook	59
Cheviot ..	322	Nudea ..	49
Dalhousie	460	Orient ..	272
Delta	618	Presidency ..	9/4
Empire ..	57	Reliance	76/8
Fort Gloster	950	Soorah ..	33
Fort William	370	Standard ..	495
Gondalpara ..	1060	Union ..	628
Gourpore	750	Waverly	7
Hukumchand	14/6	HESSIAN	14/15
Hooghly ..	86	JUTE	65/6

COTTON.

Agra United		Dunbar	157
Bowaria ..		Keshavram Cotton	3/14
Bengal Nagpur	22/4	New Ring ..	..

COAL.

Burrakur	20/4	Kurdi ..	..
Bokaro Ramgur		Neetooria ..	..
Gusick &		New Kendah	..
Musadia ..		Raneegunge	32/8
Katras Jherriah ..		Samla Kendra	

MISCELLANEOUS.

B.B. Petrol'm.	7	I. Standard	
B.I. Corpom.	4/14	Wagon	
B.I. „ D	3/10	Marshalls	3/10
Burma Corp	10/4	Madon Theatres	5/14
C.P. Cement	..	Scindia Steam	..
Howra Old	..	Titagar Paper	..
Hume Pipe	..	Thorney Croft	..
I.I. Still	10/8	Imperial Bank	1600
		.. Conty.	400

Remarks:—

Jute shares remained unchanged Government securities were quiet 3½ per cent. Government Paper 77/14, 4 per cent. New Loan (1950-70) 89.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI—	Per lb	
Textile	„	0 10 6
Century	„	0 10 3
Jacob	„	0 10 3
[illegible]	„	0 10 0
Elphinstone	„	0 10 0
Apollo	„	0 10 0
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:—		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 14 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	„	0 13 6
Century 6404-8705	„	0 0 0
Hindustan Mill	„	0 14 0
Fazal (Mahal)	„	0 14 3
Phoenix	„	0 0 0
Pahaney (Phoolmala)	„	0 13 9
Manekji (Patangia)	„	0 13 9
Kalamardan	„	0 13 9
Daud Sahib	„	0 12 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 14 0
Hindustan Mill	„	0 14 0
David Mill	„	0 14 3
Apollo	„	0 14 0
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swar Finlay	„	0 13 6
Gold Mohor	„	0 13 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 13 0
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 13 0
Century (Bugle)	„	0 12 6
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0 12 9
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0 12 9
Sakuntala	„	0 12 9
Sunderi Brand	„	0 12 6
Globe	„	0 12 3
Rachael	„	0 12 6
Pehli	„	0 13 0
Maher	„	0 13 0
LEPADA—		
Spring	„	0 13 0
Textile	„	0 13 0
Century	„	0 13 0
Maher	„	0 13 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Jacob	„	0 15 0
Century	„	0 14 0
Mun Mill	„	0 15 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	„	0 15 0
Century	„	0 13 0
Jacob	„	0 14 0
Mun Mill	„	0 14 0
1386 Tata	„	2 11 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3 12 0
Jamshed	„	3 12 0
Century	„	4 2 0
Pearl Pahaney	„	3 15 0
Hindustan No. 902	„	4 2 3
BLACK CHECK:—		
5808 Sholapur	„	10 8 0
2020 Jacob	„	5 8 0
53000 Kurla	„	8 4 0
1325 Morarji	„	5 5 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pahaney	„	7 5 0
Hindustan	„	7 5 0
E. D. Rachael	„	6 6 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 13 0
Textile	„	0 13 0
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 13 6
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 3 0
777 Crescent	„	2 1 0
Apollo David	„	2 1 0
DURDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 0 9
Great	„	1 0 0
Phoenix	„	1 1 0
Koh-i-noor	„	1 1 3
Tata	„	1 1 0
CHADAR Kori Calander:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 14 6
David	„	0 14 0
Mahal		0 14 0

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

4ht. January 1927.

	1926 Bales	1925 Bales	Difference Bales.
RECEIPTS 31st. Dec. to 3rd. Jan.	108061	54221	+ 53840
RECEIPTS 1st. Sept. to 3rd. Jan.	637568	910786	—273218
SHIPMENTS 31st. Dec. to 3rd. Jan.			
United Kingdom	Nil	Nil	—
Continent	Nil	15877	— 15877
China, Japan & Coast Ports.	15824	1065	+ 14759
Total	15824	16942	— 1118
SHIPMENTS 1st. Sept. to 3rd. Jan.			
United Kingdom	592	10985	— 10393
Continent	77931	139273	— 61342
China	41908	47136	— 5228
Japan	169053	262027	— 92974
Coast Ports	4102	8666	— 4564
U. S. A.	1	450	— 449
Total.	293587	468537	—174950
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.			
Europe	5573	7968	— 2395
China, Japan & Coast Ports.	15200	42703	— 27503

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

	Week ending. 1926	24th. Dec. 1925	1s. Sept. 1926	to 24th. Dec. 1925
MADRAS. @	..	..	52654	77765
BOMBAY.	30307	19556	125966*	144299
SIND.	2855	5680	23340*	53615
BENGAL.	229	474	2536	1579
U. P.	7862	4606	90370*	156899*
PUNJAB.	31898	46223	131579*	395753*
C. P. @	..	..	37507	82959
BERAR. @	..	..	131246	135594
N. W. F. PROVINCE	..	..	280	1072
AJMER/MERWARA.	901	2884	4069	23624
BURMA	..	..	10593	22879
JODHPUR STATE. @	..	..	141	..
	74052	79423	610281	1096038

* Adjusted.
@ to 10th. Dec.
to 10th. Dec.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

4th. January 1927.

RECEIPTS.

WEEK ending 25th. Dec.

1926 Bales	1925 Bales.		EXPORTS. Week ending 25th. Dec. 1926 Bales	1925 Bales.
694	1764	CALCUTTA.	..	17
89362	113949	BOMBAY *	29359	54431
17797	28890	KARACHI.	16162	1498
269	1322	MADRAS.	..	4026
.. (a)	..	RANGOON.	3382	392
..	..	TUTICORIN.	..	..
108122	145925		48903	60361

RECEIPTS.

1st Sept. to 25th. Dec.

1926.	1925.		EXPORTS. 1st.. Sept. to 25th. Dec. 1926.	1925.
11158	12464	CALCUTTA.	8506	7801
437/58	760006	BOMBAY.	201388	386419
97487	315822	KARACHI.	92344	111053
29067	42241	MADRAS.	13972	35263
5875(a)	..	RANGOON.	13546	17304
4409	9948	TUTICORIN.	10058	42813
477632	994556		339814	600658

(a) to 18th. Dec. * Includes Coastal Ports & reshipments of Foreign Cotton.

RECEIPTS into BOMBAY from KARACHI.

Week ending 3rd. Jan. 1926.	1925.	1st. Sept. to 3rd. Jan. 1926.	1925.
1055	234	8337	14053

EXPORTS From KARACHI.

Week ending 21st. Dec. 1926.	1925.		1st. Sept. to 21st. Dec. *1926.	1925.
..	2858	UNITED KINGDOM	3549	9486
591	16576	CONTINENT.	60718	85132
..	5938	CHINA.	1535	11388
..	22125	JAPAN.	1252	46967
1245	2243	BOMBAY (a)	6200	14298
..	1050	U. S. A.	676	2550
1836	50560		73930	169820

* Adjusted.
(a) Includes cotton for transhipment.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

3 1/2 per cent Paper Feb. Rs. 77/11.

4 per cent Conversion Rs. 95.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 95. 102/2.

5 per cent 1945-55 Feb. Rs. 106/11.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102

5 per cent Loan due 1945 Rs. 103.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1923 Rs. 104/1.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/11.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106-10.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/11.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/11.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/12.

6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 118/8.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH" PUBLICITY SCHEME.

REJECTED BY PORT TRUST.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO INDIAN CEMENT INDUSTRY.

At their meeting on Tuesday, the Bombay Trustees unanimously resolved, on the recommendation of the Marine Committee, that in all Trust weeks, given equal conditions of price and equality preference should be given to Indian Coment. The following are extracts from the Marine Committee's report:—

Submitted Trustees' Resolution No. 498 dated 7th September 1926 approving a motion by Mr. L. R. Tairsee that the Chairman be requested to report on the desirability or otherwise of inserting the following clause in all contracts entered into by the Port Trust:—

"The cement to be used on the works should be best Portland cement of Indian manufacture and should be to the entire approval of the Engineer and comply with the latest British Engineering Standards Committee Specification."

Submitted note (attached) by the Chairman, circulated to the Committee under Circular No. 207 dated 18th December 1926.

Submitted minute dated 21st idem by Mr. F. C. Annesley.

Mr. Tairsee, speaking to his motion, pointed out that India now produces more cement than the country uses and Indian Cement Companies are turning out cement of the best quality. Both the Municipality and the Improvement Trust had adopted a clause in their contracts to ensure that preference should be given, on equal terms, to Indian cement over imported cement and he thought that the Port Trust, like other Public bodies, should adopt the same principle, stipulating that cement of the required quality should be supplied. Exceptions could, if necesary, be made in special cases such as marine works, where it could be shown to the satisfaction of the Board that the particular quality of cement required was not obtainable from Indian manufacturers on equally favourable terms.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

The Chairman said that in the majority of cases the cement used on Port Trust contract work was supplied by the Port Trust and only in very rare cases was imported cement used. In any event the cement had to comply with the specification laid down and if supplied by the contractor the brand was always specified and the cemept inspected and tested by independent analysts. His objection to Mr. Tairsee's proposal was that the Port Trust might suffer in price; there was no fear of suffering in quality. Contractors might be able to supply equally good imported cement at a cheaper rate were the Trustees prepared to pay the; differencein such an event? He entirely agreed th at in all cases where Indian cement ofsuitable quality could be obtained at less or equal rates to imported cement, preference should be given to the former; but for the reasons stated he was reluctant to committing the Trustees to buying in a restricted market and to shutting out competition.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji observed that if Indian cement were always insisted upon, the Trustees must in certain cases be prepared to pay more. Contractors must otherwise be left a free hand subject to compliance with Port Trust requirements and specification.

Mr. Tairsee said he would not press for the exclusive use of Indian cement if the Port Trust marine works were likely to suffer thereby. He suggested that the Resolution should lay down that Indian cement should be used in all ordinary cases; if in any special instances it was necessary to depart from this principle, the reasons should be submitted to the Board.

The following proposition was then moved by Sir Leslie Hudson and, being unanimously agreed upon, the Committee decided to recommend it to the Board for adoption:—

"Bearing in mind the purposes ordinary or special for which cement is required by the Port Trust, and given equal conditions of price and quality preference shall be given to Indian cement."

'DAILY TELEGRAPH" PUBLICITY SCHEME.

The Trustees also anamimously rejected the "Daily Telegraph Publicity Scheme for Indian Ports and industries. The following are extracts from the Chairman's Note on the subject:—

The Trustees are probably aware that a representative of the "Daily Telegraph" of London is at present touring India for the purpose of securing advertising matter for a publicity campaign descriptive of Indian trades and industries which that newspaper is organising.

The representative, Captain Price,—called on me in November last with a letter of introduction from the Indian Trade Commissioner and furnished me with the attached note describing the scheme. He subsequently modified his proposals in regard to publishing advertisement of Indian Ports and suggested that two pages of one issue of the Daily Telegraph should be allocated to the Port Trust at Rs. [illegible] per page. [illegible] including advertising and editorial matter and photographs, and that the space should be divided equally between the various Port Trusts participating in the scheme. The price quoted for one whole page advertisement was £500 and presumably the charge for a larger or smaller space would be in proportion.

I refused Captain Price's request to endeavour to secure the co-operation of the other Ports in his scheme but told him that in the event of the scheme receiving sufficient support from other major Ports, I would submit his proposals to the Trustees.

It appears from the Karachi Port Trust's proceedings of 10th instant that the Trustees of that Port have decided to take up one whole page in the "Daily Telegraph" at a cost of £500, subject to the sanction of Government. I am now informed that the Calcutta Port Commissioners are considering the proposals and the Chairman of that body has written to me to enquire whether the Bombay Port Trustees propose joining in the scheme.

Personally I am very doubtful whether expenditure on this costly form of advertisement would be at all commensurate with the results. The position of the Port of Bombay and the facilities it offers to trade and shipping are, I think, sufficiently widely known and I doubt whether publicity in one issue of a London newspaper, even with the circulation of the "Daily Telegraph," would be likely to bring any additional trade to the Port.

GAMBLING LEADS TO BROKEN TEETH

A case in which a number of gamblers reserved to themselves the right to gamble was disposed of by Mr. Khairaz, the Second Presidency Magistrate. The accused Bailer Dully and two others, coolies, were engaged in gaming in a stable at Clerk Road on the 23rd December last at midday when the complainant, Esak Robert, an Israelite, came up to watch the gaming, and applied for the leave and license of the accused, and partly to do his bit. The accused resented the company of the complainant and asked him to make himself scarce. Words led to fistieus and the gambling was soon converted into a free fight in the course of which the complainant lost two teeth. As the parties expressed a desire to settle the case, the Court allowed it on payment of compensation of Rs. 30 to the complainant.

Sub-Inspector Parulekar appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Kamalakar, pleader defended.

RIOTING IN A BROTHEL

For rioting in a brothel and committing house-breaking and theft to the tune of Rs. 425, Yusuf Ahmed, Haji Mahomed and two others were sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Khairaz, the Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court. It transpired, according to the prosecution evidence that the four accused who bore ill-will to the complainant, Ahmoodia, an Arab, residing at Ripon Road, saw him entering a brothel in 10th lane, Kamatipura on the night of the 16th October last. The accused, burst into the brothel and created a disturbance, taking away a sum of Rs.425 which belonged to the complainant. The accused decamped but subsequently surrendered themselves, pleading "alibi". They were, however, convicted and sentenced.

MAHARANEE GAEKWAR IN POONA.

POONA, Jan. 5.

Her Highness the Maharanee Gaekwar of Baroda, President-Elect of the All-India Women's Conference arrived here this morning and was received at the railway station with girl-guide honours. Later on the Ranisaheb of Sangli, Mrs. Cousins, Organising Secretary, Mrs. Bhatt, Mrs. Gandhi and Mrs. Gokhale of the Reception Committee waited on the Maharaneesaheb by appointment.—A. P.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

Ready Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has ruled firm to-day by evidencing a rise of about 2 to 3d. per cwt. all round in all positions.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready, Rs. 18/12 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 13/12 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment, December Sh. 20/8 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March Sh. 21/4 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment July-August Sept. Sh. 13/8 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Octo.-Nov.-Dec. Sh. 18/10 per cent. F.B.H.

Jamnagar C.I.F.—

Shipment December Sh. 20/10 per cwt.

Shipment January Sh. 21/4 per cwt.

Shipment Jan.-Feb.Mar. Sh. 21/6 per cwt.

B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 18/13 per cwt.

Shipment Nov. Sh. 20/1 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment December Sh. 20/3 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Jan.-Feb.-Mar. Sh. 21/2 per cwt. F.B.H.

Belgian Beet Sugar:—

Nov./Dec., Rs. 19/11 per cwt. F.B.H.

German Crystal Sugar:—

Nov./Dec. Rs. 19-10 per cwt. F.B.H.

SHIPPING

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 6th.

S.S. "City of Lenton," Captain Rhind for Calcutta.

S.S. "Gambhira," Captain Brewer, for Calcutta.

LOADING.

Jan. 5th.

Steamer "Silvio Pellico" for Trieste.

Steamer "Ranchi" for Aden.

Steamer "Gremont" for Madras.

Steamer "Clan Morrison" for Dunkirk.

S.S. "City of Lincon":—The F. F. Campbell Company's steamer "City of Lincon," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. "Gambhira":—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Gambhira," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

IMPORT.

S.S. "Newby Hall" from Hull Agents J. Finlay and Co. Ltd.

Hull.—4,358 drums Linseed oil; 416 drums, 1,640 kegs, 326 cases Paint; 122 cases, 50 drums Distemper; 10 cases Liquid ghee; 152 cases Colour; 68 cases, 30 drums Varnish; 105 drums Turpentine; 519 drums Turps. subst.; 145 cases Washing blue; 7 cases, 750 drums, Disinfectant fluid; 20 drums Coal tar; 103 cks. Whiting; 9 drums Bituminors solution; 6 kegs Carbolic Powder; 1,273 bundles Alur; 25 bundles, 6 cts. Expanded metal; 2,207 bundles and pieces Steel bars; 21 coils, 6 rolls, Gal. wire; 260 loose Iron; 6 cases Tools; 185 bundles Steel channels; 15 cases Glass; 185 cases Metal polish; 7 cks. Bolts and nuts; 8,000 loose Oval pot sleepers; 37 cases Silver polish; 18 cases M. S. Gibs; 38 cases M. S. Cotters; 611 bundles G. C. Sheets; 132 bundles Galvd. sheets; 6 bundles Speration cloth.

Middlesbro.—20 tons Pig iron.

Portsaid.—9 bags Pistash; 2 packages Carpets.

S.S. "Jaljyoti" from Calcutta Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ld:—

Calcutta.—1,680 bags Hessian cloth; 425 Gunnies bags; 30 bags Jute twine; 1,425 bags Rice; 32 cases Medicine.

uticorin.—23 bags Cardamoms; 265 bags Tea.

Alleppey.—105 chests Tea; 50 bags Copra.

Cochin.—15 bundles Salted hides; 24 bags Arecanuts; 578 kollies Hooka shells.

Calicut.—9 bags Khaddar.

Badagara.—1,630 bags Copra; 281 bags Cocoanuts.

Poonai.—726 bags Cocoanuts.

S.S. "Jalpalaka" from Rangoon Agents, Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ld.:—

Rangoon.—57,643 bags Rice; 173 bags Lac; 280 bags Joovari; 100 bags Godada chola; 100 bags White beans; 50 bags Millets; 3 bags Red flanel; 60 pieces Block tin.

Cannanore.—724 bags Cocoanuts; 21 bags Pepper.

S.S. "British Judge" from Abadan Agents, Shaw Wallace and Co.:—

Abadan.—27 nos. Empty cylinders; 9,754 tons Liquid fuel in bulk; 2 cases Pictures.

S.S. "Comeric" from Calcutta Agents, Eastern Bankerers Ld.:—

Calcutta.—9,746 tons Steam coal.

S.S. "Singu" from Rangoon Agents, S. Wallace and Co.:—

Rangoon.—9,98,910 gallons Kerosene oil; 860 cks. Lubricating oil.

S.S. "Badarpur" from Rangoon Agents, S. Wallace and Co.:—

Rangoon.—81,18,429 gallons Kerosene in bulk; 13,98,562 gallons Benzine in bulk; 2,265 cases Candles; 672 bags Paraffin wax; 2[illegible] bundles Wooden shooks; 40 bars Pig lead.

S.S. "Torilla" from Calcutta Agents, M. M. and Co.:—

Calcutta.—203 pieces Scantlings.

Ponani.—1,507 bags Cocoanuts.

Calicut.—500 pieces Teak scantlings.

Badagara.—275 bags Copra; 65 bags Cocoanuts.

Cannanore.—121 bags Copra.

Manglore.—49 boxes Uncurrent silver, copper and nickel coins.

Cochin.—24 Hch. Tea.

EXPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" for London.—10 bags Cow hides, P. E. Boyce and Sons; 139 cwt. Coffee, Thos. Cook and Son Ld.

S.S. "Circassia" for Liverpool.—200 bales Raw wool, E. F. Campbell and Co. Ld.; 11 bales Raw wool, Cox and Kings Shipping Agency Ld.; 9 bales Raw wool, H. R. Rehmanboy; 10 bales Raw wool, H. H. Haji Esa; 1 bale Carpets, R. H. Nenoomall and Co.; 9 bags Silk waste, K. Nixon and Co.; 18 cases Brassware, 3 cases Sandal wood boxes, 1 bags Carpets, R. H. Nenoomall and Co.; 500 cwt. Dill seed, M. Thadani and Co.; 2,000 cwt. Myrabollams, K. Megjee; 101 bags Raw wool, W. Latham and Co. Ld.; 333 bags Raw wool, D. Koondanmal; 73 bags Raw wool, The Bombay Co. Ld; 8,075 cwt. Linseed oil cakes, 6,050 cwt. Groundnut oil cakes, N. V. Velmahomed; 600 cwt. Oil sidement, N. V. Velmahomed.

Barcelona.—485 bags Raw cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co. Ld..

Glasgow.—2123 cwt Staves of Empty H-Lds. in shooks of Empty Head and Loops, Spancer and Co. Ld.

Marseilles.—66 cwt. Beef casings, 45 cwt. Salted guts, A. Mahler and Co.; 3,000 Castor seed, Ralli Bros.

RAIN IN ASSAM AND UPPER BURMA'

SIMLA, Jan. 5.

The North-East monsoon has caused local rain on the South Coromandel coast. Rain has again fallen locally in Assam and at a few stations in Upper Burma.

Chief amounts are: Tezpur, and Silchar half an inch: Negapatam one and Pambala half.

The temperature is above normal in Central India, and continues high in the North Deccan. The western disturbance has intensified and is causing low cloud in Baluchistan.

Forecast:—A further decrease in North-East India, and a few falls in Baluchistan.—A. P.

YESTERDAY'S RACING AT MAHALUXMI.

ORMISTON WINS SANDOWN PLATE.

CLARKE RIDES THREE WINNERS,

There was a considerable falling off in the attendance at Mahaluxmi yesterday, but visitors experienced better luck this time, and backed at least three good winners.

Easily the most impressive victory of the afternoon was that of Selman in the second division of the Delhi Plate. Mr. Certainty's four year old is right at his best just now and further successes are sure to come his way.

Mr. Eve annexed the big prize with Ormiston who scored at the expense of Leinster Wonder.

The meeting was remarkable for the establishment of another time record. Mansoor Beg covered the mile for the Tigris Plate in 1 min. 47 1/5 secs. easily beating beating the previous best for the course. Roman's time for the Prongs Plate was another record for Arabs in Class III if the official timekeeper's watch can be relied upon. Several sportsmen have reason to believe that the course is not correctly measured, hence the frequent fast timing registered.

Clarke had mos to do among the jockeys, three good winners being his portion. Morris steered his first winner and Brace, Behsman and Meekings also got one home during the afternoon.

A beginning was made with Division I. of the Prongs Plate. Backers voted solidly for Amar and Mr. Barve's pony was always "odds on" in the market. He made a bold attempt to land the odds, but had to strike his flag to an outsider in Roman (late Ream) who gave a much improved display this time. Safeer secured a placing, but Murti fairly well backed did not own up to expectations.

Another good finish for the second division of the Prongs Plate saw Mutashar not nearly so well backed as Pekin and Rose Royal get home comfortably from Mr. Eve's chestnut. Hoyt rode Pekin in the way he should be ridden but could make no impression on Mutashar, who is a pretty useful sort. Rose Royal was not quite good enough at the weights, although he ran creditably. Ghazuwan made a lot of the pace. He improves at a nice rate.

Selman continued his winning career on making Division II of the Delhi Plate his own. A warm favourite he made light of the opposition beating Arab Prince and Kadir Hajaz who fought an exciting struggle for the position of runner up. Selman has certainly held out the promise he gave when he started racing two seasons ago. He must continue to do well, and is certainly one to follow until he is beaten.

Mansoor Beg won the Tigris Plate as expected but Clarke had to ride him hard to keep Hilaluzzaman and the late finishing Hashash at bay, this pair dead heating for the second placing. It was a fast run race and demonstrated the versatility of Mr. Heath's great Chestnut who is without a double one of the finest Arabs racing in the Country. Some Surprise looked like playing a part but his saddle slipped at the crucial moment and he went out of it. Silver Thrush was always well in the running and his turn may come before long.

A slow beginning made all the difference between winning and loosing to Leinster Wonder in the Sandham Plate. Mr. Wadia's handsome gelding was backed down to very short odds, but he just failed to get up to Ormiston, on whom Brace made the best of a good start. Brasidas came along with a fine late run to displace Husky for the remaining berth. Whit Week, a starter in this race after going wide round the turn, took the bit between his teeth and ran away with his jockey, eventually throwing him near the ten furlong post. Howell appeared to be dazed, but rode again after sitting out for a race.

After several luckless attempts Kilindini got her head in front in the Newcastle Plate, thereby giving Morris, the visiting English light weight jockey, his first winning mount in the Country. He was followed home by Dark Blue who gave his backers some cause for anxiety before he could be persuaded to start. Throwing Barnett in the preliminary parade, the grey completed the course, but was caught at the starting gate and remounted. His display eventually in the race was a creditable one. Lucky Man ridden behind came up in the run home but could not sustain his effort, being beaten by Tres Facile who must have been nearer the winner had his jockey found an opening earlier.

A winning favourite wound up the programme when Sabiq obliged in the Delhi Plate, Division I. He was extremely well handled by Clarke, who timed his ecort to a nicety. Amara is a much improved pony and went well for Behsman, placing a good second. Sulten Beg goes better over a longer distance of ground. He was running better than most of them at the finish after figuring inconspicuously for the first half mile.

THE PRONGS PLATE. (Division I.)—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,5000; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250.

Terms for Arabs in the 3rd Class W. A. Reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1925, once 7 lbs. twice, 12 lbs. oftener, 16 lbs. Allowance-Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr S. H. Mashal's ROMAN (8-5) S. J. Meekings

Mr. D. S. Barve's AMAR (8-7) Barnett 2

Messrs. Heath and W. Bird's SAFEER (8-10) ..... Clarke

S S Akkasaheb Maharaja's Orange Blossom (8-1) ..... Herbert 4

Also Ran:—Roumania (8-10), Feroseshah (8-10), Gurfa (8-7), Elmo (8-4), Little Jim (8-4), Mansoor (8-4), Murti (8-6), Beg (8-0), Zoba (8-0), Humorous (7-12), Palatin (7-9).

Not Run:—Anwar (8-6), Istamboul (8-4), Knight Errant (7-9), Five Fifty (7-5).

The Race:—After some delay they were sent away to a fair start. Serozeshan cut a hot pace from Orange Blossom, Humorous, Amar and Murti the rest of the field was bunched up while Ghurfa raced in the rear. Ferozeshah weakened near "three" where Roman assumed command and led Amar into the straight. The fair fought out a gruelling finish all the way home, Roman asserting his superiority by a neck. Safeer was a late third.

Won by neck; 2 1/2 lengths; neck.

Time.—1 minutes 48 4-5 seconds.

First totalisator paid Rs. 213 for win, and Rs. 33/8, Rs. 14/8 and Rs. 64/8 for places.

Second totalisator paid Rs. 100 for win, and Rs. 17/8, Rs. 7/8, and Rs. 27 for places.

Favourite:—Amar.

Winner trained by Yacoob Swedani.

THE PRONGS PLATE (Division II.)—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250.

Terms for Arabs in the 3rd Class. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1925, once 7 lbs. twice, 12 lbs. oftener 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Messrs. Heath and W. Bird's MUTASHAR (8-13) ..... Clarke 1

Mr. Eve's PEKIN (8-11) ..... C. Hoyt 2

Mr. Shakir Haji Ali's ROSE ROYAL (9-2) ..... Barnett 3

Mr. Elias H. Ghazala's Ghazuwan (8-5) ..... McQuade 4

Also Ran:—Nayim (9-3), Cheerio (8-11), Muluk (8-10), Sicab (8-10), My Moon (8-4), Kemptok (8-4), Glad Eye (8-4), Ghali (8-3), Shiva Kumar (7-12), Shadhan (7-12).

Not Run:—British India (9-2), Ravi (9-2), Jalmood (8-13), Fatha (8-9), Mabrook (8-4), Zain (7-9).

The Race:—Zain refused to go to the starting gate and was with drawn from the races Ghuzuwan showed the way to Sicab, Mutashar, Glad Eye, Rose Royal and Cheerio with Pekin bringing up the rear. They came in this order as far as the turn where Mutashar drew out chased by Rose Royal, Pekin was late on the scene but Mutashar won comfortably.

Won by 3/4 length 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time 1 minute 49 2-5 seconds.

First totalisator paid Rs. 79 for win, and Rs. 22, Rs. 16, and Rs. 13 for places.

Second totalisator paid Rs. 51/8 for win, and Rs. 13/8, Rs. 9, and Rs. 8/8 for places.

Favourite: Rose Royal.

Winner trained privately.

THE DELHI PLATE (Division II)—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,250; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Class.

Mr. Certainty's SELMAN. (9/0) Besuman

Mr. Syed Mustapha's ARAB PRINCE 8st. 9lbs. Howell .....

Mr. D. S. Barve's KADIR HAJAZ 8st. 12lbs. Barnett 3

Mr. A. S. Moloobhoy's Solomon's Song 8st .2lbs. Burn 4

Also Ran:—Hazal 8st. 10lbs, Othello 8st. 7lbs, Hishan 8st., (carried 8st. 3lbs.), Ilamiar 7st. 11lbs, Sea Suray 7st. 9lbs, Sannayet 7st. 6lbs, Detective 7st. 5lbs, carried 7st. 6lbs, St. Andrew's Eve 7st. 4lbs, carried 7st., 6lbs, Maxim 7st. 2lbs, (carried 7st. 4lbs.).

All ran.

The Race:—Detective settled down with the lead in front of Arab Prince, Hual and St. Andrew's Eve, Kadir Hazaz brought up the others. Approaching "four" Arab Prince assumed command and Selman who was racing inconspicuously began to improve his position. Up the straight Selman collared Arab Prince and won easily. Solomon's Song was a bad fourth.

Won by 3/4 length; head; 5 lengths.

Time 1min. 48 4/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 22 for win and Rs. 14, Rs. 18/8, and Rs. 18/8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 14/8 for win and Rs. 7/8, Rs. 9/8 and Rs. 9/8 for places.

Favourite: Selman.

Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE TIGRIS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 4,500; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 750. A handicap for Arabs in the 1st Class.

Mr. Heath's MANSOOR BEG 8st. 6lbs. Clarke 1

Mr. H. M. Mahomed's HILALUZZAMAN 7st. 9lbs, (car. 7st. 11lbs). Herbert ..... Dead Heat 2*

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's HASHASH 8st. 3lbs. Howell ..... Dead Heat 2*

Mr. Heath's Silver Thrush 8st. 13lbs. T. Hill 4

The Race:—When they settled down 6lbs, Amalfi 7st. 12lbs, Some Surprise 8st. 5lbs, Mozan 8st. 11b, Bucknelli 8st. 3lbs, Tiger King 7st. 11lbs, Roscoff 7st 9lbs, Cardiff 7st. 8lbs, Hyder Pasha 7st. 7lbs, Kanze 7st. 5lbs, (carried 7st. 8lbs.).

Not Run:—Jodi 8st. 10lbs.

The Race:—When the settled down Hyder Pasha made the running from Zuin, Hilaluzzaman, Silver Thrush, Some Surprise and Mansoor Beg, Tiger King tailed off the field. Zulu wrested the lead past five and led. Hilaluzzaman, Some Surprise and Silver Thrush with Mansoor Beg travelling well on the outside. Entering the straight Hilaluzzaman drew away but was quickly overhauledby Mansoor Beg, Hashash came [illegible]

Won by neck; dead heat; 2½ lengths;

Time:—1min. 47 1/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 30 for win and Rs. 17/8, Rs. 45 on Hilaluzzaman and Rs. 16 on Hashash for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 14 for win and Rs. 8/8, Rs. 21 on Hilaluzzaman and Rs. 8 on Hashash for places.

Favourite: Mansoor Beg.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in the 2nd Class.

Mr. Eve's ORMISTON 9st. J. W. Brace 1

Mr. C. N. Wadia's LEINSTER WONDER 8st. 7lbs, Bowley 2

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's BRASIDAS 8st .1lb. Townsend 3

Mr. Marquis's Husky 8st. 6lbs. McQuade 4

Also Run:—Kaser Girl 8st. 3lbs, Whit Week 7st. 8lbs, (carried 7st. 9lbs), Henrietta (late Miss Beryl Ode) 7st. 8lbs, Beaver Puff 7st .5lbs.

All ran.

The Race:—Leinster Wonder was left a few lengths. Whit Week flashed out for a space. Ormiston soon took command and led from Henrietta, Husky and Leinster Wonder. At "four" the order was Ormiston, Husky, Leinster Wonder and Brasidas. Up the straight Leinster Wonder challenged Ormiston but the latter lasted to won fairly easily.

Whit Week threw his jockey after bolting up the break speed track.

Won by ½ length; 3/4 length, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time:—1min. 12 3/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 37/8 for win and Rs. 11/8, Rs. 11 and Rs. 19/8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 21 for win and Rs. 6, Rs. 5/8 and Rs. 10 for places.

Favourite: Leinster Wonder.

Winner trained by A. Hoyt.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE.—Distance 1-1/4 miles.

Winner, Rs. 3,500. second, Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 2nd Class which have not won a race since January 1st, 1926, and all horses in the 3rd and 4th Class.

Mr. G. D. Shuttleworth's KILINDINI 7st. 7lbs. D. J. Morris .....

Mr. D. S. Barve's DARK BLUE 9st. Barnett .....

Mr. Marquis' TRES FACILE 7st 12lbs. A. Beshman 3

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Lucky Man 9st. Townsend 4

Also Ran:—Star of Hanover 9st. Mendy 8st. 2lbs, Jovial 8st. 1lb., Adour 7st. 13lbs, Musk Rat 7st. 7lbs.

All ran.

The Race:—Dark Blue threw Barnett during the parade and went round the opposite way before he was secured. A level start saw Adour raced to the front followed by Star of Hanover, Dark Blue, Kilindini and Mendy. Tres Facile was racing last but one. There was no change in the running till they reached "four" where the field closed in. Adour and Star of Hanover tired at this stage. Kilindini assumed command at the head of the straight and won easily from Dark Blue. Tres Facile failed to secure a clear passage and was hampered in his finishing effort.

Won by 1 length; ½ length; short head.

Time: 2mins. 7secs.

First tote paid Rs. 122 for win and Rs. 25, Rs. 22-8, and Rs. 14 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 99/8 for win, and Rs. 19, Rs. 14 and Rs. 7 for places.

Favourite: Tres Facile.

Winner trained by R. Bence.

THE DELHI PLATE (Division I.)—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,250; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Class.

Mr. M. Najmuddin's SABIQ 7st. 11lbs. Clarke .....

Mrs. L. A. Rayneau's AMARA 7st. 7lbs. A. Beshman .....

Mr. Khadavi A. Rehman's SULTAN BEG 8st. 2lbs. T. Hill .....

Mr. E. H. Ghazula's Mijrin 7st. 7 11lbs. McQuade 4

Also Ran:—Squire 9st; Hatlhel 8st. 11lbs, Security 8st. 4lbs; Hongkong 8st. 11b; Burchan 8st; Arabian Star 7st. 13lbs; Abyad 7st. 13lbs; Najian 7st. 12lbs; Moosaad 7st. 10lbs, (car. 7st. 12lbs.); Red Flag 7st. 6lbs, (car. 7st. 9lbs).

Not Run:—Costa Rica 8st. 9lbs.

The Race:—A level start, Honk Kong set the pace to Red Flag, Najian, Sabiq and Amara at "six" Red Flag supplanted Hong Kong and was followed by Najian, Amara, Mijrin and Sabiq with Squire last. Red Flag retired at "three". In the run home Sabiq drew out chased by Amara. A fine race home saw Sabiq won easily with Sultan Beg very late on the scene.

Won by 1 length, 1 length, neck.

Time:—1min. 46secs.

First tote paid Rs. 42 for win and Rs. 19, Rs. 34/8 and Rs. 27 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 21 for win and Rs. 9, Rs. 14/8, Rs. 14 for places.

Favourite: Sabiq.

Winner trained by Mahomed Khailan.

PROSPECTIVE DEWAN OF BARODA.

MR. HATCH'S SERVICES REQUISITIONED.

BARODA, Jan. 5.

The question of appointing the new Dewan for Baroda is in the crucible and not yet settled as is reported in some Bombay news-papers. It is understood from a reliable source that His Highness is keen on having an all round administrator who has some experience of this side of India. He had, therefore, deputed his Secretary to Poona to ascertain the views of Mr. Hatch, the present Commissioner in Central Division. It is stated Mr. Hatch has expressed his willingness to assume this responsible post and that His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar has requested the Governor of Bombay to lend the services of Mr. Hatch to the State. If His Excellency agrees Mr. Hatch will probably be appointed [illegible]

ASSAULTING TRAM CONDUCTOR.

GUNBOAT JACK SENTENCED.

Gunboat Jack, the boxer of skating rink who was charged with assaulting Paramhans Mohan a tram car driver for not allowing him to board a tram car proceeding from Sassoon Dock to Museum by the front entrance reserved fo ladies, on December 20, was placed before Mr. N. L. Khandalawala the acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday morning. The complainant was represented by Mr. V. F. Vicajee while the accused was undefended.

The complainant alleged that although he had explained the accused that the entrance for the males was by the rear door. The accused still insisted on entering by the front door, complainant, had, therefore, to prevent him from doing so. The accused thereupon gave him a first blow, on his nose which caused the fracture of his nose-bone. He had fallen down unconcious and was removed to the hospital where he was detained for a fortnight for treatment.

The accused had after assaulting run away but was arrested later.

The accused pleading guilty to the charge against him said that there was nothing on the tram-car to indicate the separate entrances for men and women. The driver had told him something which he could not understand. He had insisted on entring by the front door because he had seen two ladies enter by the same.

Mr. Vicajee, counsel for the Tramway Co. said that the assault was quite unprovoked. The accused was a professional boxer and his using his fist outside the rink was a disgrace to the boxer world.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to suffer a days. simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 150 in default to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment. If the fine be recovered, Rs. 125 were ordered to be paid to the complainant.

BIG GANG AT WORK.

OPERATIONS EXTENDING OVER A YEAR.

Inspector Dyer of the C. I. D. placed a Parsee, Cama, and nine others, Christians Parsees, Mussulmans before Mr. Jungiewalla 6th Presidency Magistrates on charges of burglary, theft, receiving and disposing of stolen property. Mr. Dyer in applying for a remand, explained that the operations of this gang had extended for over a year and involved property to the tune of half a lakh. Hitherto only Rs. 38,000 had been recovered by the police and he requested the Court to allow the all to remain in custody for a further period. The application was granted and bail was denied to the accused.

LADY STUDENT TOPS LIST.

SUCCESSFUL INTERMEDIATE M. B., B. S., CANDIDATES.

The results of the Intermediate M.B.B.S. examination of the University of Bombay held in December 1926, were declared yesterday afternoon at the office of the University Registrar.

The following candidates have passed the examination under the new regulations:—First Class: Miss M. R. Nadkarni Second Class: F. G. Abbas, S. D. Adhyapak, E. D. Anklesaria, S. B. Anklesaria, R. N. Banerji, Homi R. Bharucha, V. R. Bhatwadekar, J. L. Braganza, E. V. Chhatre, Miss K. K. Chitale, Miss T. P. Cooper, C. I. Dainania, C. J. D'Avoine, W. F. Deas, J. J. Desai, P. V. Deshmukh, V. G. Deshpande, J. A. Dhruva, K. J. Dighe, M. A. Doctor, J. P. Doshi, U. V. Doshi, T. M. D'Souza, S. N. Dravid, R. P. Dwivedi, M. K. Gadgil, V. R. Gadgil, F. J. Gadiaali, Miss M. B. Gao, D. A. Gagrat, G. D. Gaiwankar, K. V. Ghatalia, B. N. Gokhale, A. Gubbi, P. P. Halemani, C. C. Jambusaria, A. G. Joshi, S. V. Kanitar, S. N. Katrak, F. B. Khambhatta, G. N. Khanna, B. G. Kirloskar, M. M. Kothari, G. N. Kowshik, V. G. Kulkarni, Miss S. V. Mahajan, H. L. Marathe, S. Mazarello, Miss S. P. Mehta, Miss Joan Melton, B. N. Modi, G. K. Mukhopadhyay, D. S. Nadkarni, K. H. Narale, J. K. Nene, Miss H. N. Oonwalla, N. R. Panday, M. M. Pancha, C. S. Patel, V. T. Patwardhan, D. C. P. Pinto, J. L. G. Pinto, M. A. Prabhu, E. J. Ramdas, G. A. Rao, Miss S. Y. Rewadi, C. A. Rodrigues, R. K. Satiji, S. S. Satiji, H. C. Shah, B. Shrivastava, T. B. Sonwaney, V. G. Sule, H. K. Surveyor, B. N. Suvarna, N. D. Syal, M. M. Talati, H. V. Tendulkar, B. N. Trilokekar, M. K. Tulapurkar, R. P. Vaish, Ved Prakash, V. G. Vohra, and D. S. Wagle.

Pass: N. G. Gadekar.

The following candidates have passed the whole examination under the old regulations:—Mir Ali Husain, S. R. Nair, V. C. Pandya, E. B. Bharda, R. H. Chinchankar, L. M. D'Avoine, S. P. Divatia, E. S. Fennell, K. H. Gokly, G. K. Gupte, K. H. Haradhawala, C. G. Jani, S. A. Kabir, H. V. Kathavate, Miss C. H. Kelkar, J. N. Mankad, Ignacia deLoyola Mascarenhas, H. A. Patel, J. N. Patel, M. H. Patwardhan, V. V. Pawaskar, B. H. Rajadhyaksha, S. S. Savant, and C. G. Talvalkar.

The scholarships are awarded as under:—The Sir James Fergusson Scholarship in Medicine and the Lady Reay Silver Medical Scholarship to Miss M. R. Nadkarni.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Wilson philological lectures series: Lecture on "semitic philology" by Dr. A. Siddiqi, University Library Lecture Room, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 7.

S. S. "Ranchi" with English mails of Dec. 23, due at noon.

SATURDAY, Jan. 8.

S.S. "Ranchi" with English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting with the S.S. "Mooltan" at Aden.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A. CENTRAL BRANCH.

At the Council Meeting in Y. M. C. A. Hall, Central Branch, on Thursday, 6th instant at 9-15 p.m. the subject for discussion will be "Municipal Ownership."

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

The Annual Indoor Games Tournament in Ping Pong Singles, (Open and Handicap) Chess and Draughts will commence on Monday (10th instant.) Entries close on the 7th and should reach Mr. A. M. Merchant, 139 Samuel Street, Bombay, by that date.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Brahmin Sabha a public meeting will be held in honour of Capt. Patwardhan of the Afghan Air Force and to congratulate Mr. R. H. Limaye on his selection for the Sandhurst College, today (Thursday), at 7-30 p.m. at the Sabha's premises when Capt. Patwardhan will speak on Afghanistan.

R. BALOONJI DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated at the Rajooji Baloonji Charitable Dispensary, King George Hindoo Sanatorium, Nasik Road, during the month of December 1926 was 1172 including 407 males, 297 females, and 468 children. The daily average attendance was 434 and there were 304 new admissions.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURE.

Dr. A. Siddiqi, M.A., Ph. D., Head of the Department of Arabic and Islamic Studies in the Dacca University, will deliver Lecture I. of his course of Wilson Lectures on "Semitic Philology (with special reference to Arabic)" in the Lecture Room, University Library Building, on Thursday, (the 6th instant) at 6 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

MARWARI SAMMELAN DEBATING UNION.

A meeting of the Debating Union of the Marwari Sammelan was held at the premises of the Sammelan when Mr. Ramdeo Anandilal Podar presided. The subject for discussion was whether or not there was any necessity for a Sangathan of the Marwaris in Bombay. Mr. Beniprasad Dalmia moved the debate and maintained that there was such a necessity. It was opposed and, after a lengthy debate, Mr. Dalmia's motion was carried by an overwhelming majority.

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT BANDRA.

Under the joint auspices of the Bandra Village Congress Committee, the Bombay Suburban District Hindu Maha Sabha, the Bandra Hindu Association, the Gujarati Sewa Mandal, the Vidyarthi Mandal and the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee a public condolence meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at the New Rungari's Chawl, Ghodbunder Road, Bandra, at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) to express deep feelings of regret caused by the unexpected demise of Swami Shraddhanandji. All are cordially requested to attend the meeting.

LECTURES BY DR. G. S. ARUNDALE.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay and Suburban Lodges of the Theosophical Society and the Order of the Star in the East the Rt. Rev. Bishop G. S. Arundale D. L., will deliver the following public lectures at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.):—

Friday (7th: The Inner Government of the World.

Tuesday (11th.): The Return of the World Teacher.

Wednesday (12th): The Problem of Death.

Friday (14th): The Gospel of Light.

PAREL BRANCH OF HINDU MAHASABHA.

A meeting of the Hindoo residents of Parel was held in Kondaji Building on Sunday, when Mr. Bhagwantrao G. Parelkar was in the chair. In opening the proceedings Dr. Udgaonkar in brief described the object of the Hindu Mahasabha. Mr. Parelkar exhorted the audience to organise and strengthen the Hindu community. It was finally resolved to open a branch at Parel and a provisional Working Committee was elected. The present address of the Parel Branch is 30, Kondaji Building, Poibavdi, Parel.

PROTEST AGAINST ANTI-MUSLIM SPEECHES.

The following resolution has been passed by the Anjumane-zia-ul-Islam, Bombay:—

The Council of the Anjumane-Zia-ulIslam puts on record its sense of vehement and emphatic protest against the violent anti-Muslim speeches delivered on various occasions by Lala Lajpatrai, Professor Ramdeo and others which constitute the real cause of the acute tension prevailing between the two Communities which was recently illustrated by Professor Ramdeo and others at a Monster meeting held the other day in memoroam of the deceased Swami Shraddhanand at Delhi, declaring that the Vedic Religion would overcome all other Religions including Islam and would unfurl its banners from every Muslim mosque throughout India.

Another resolution that was passed was about drawing the attention of the Govern[illegible]

LATEST NEWS.

POONA, Jan. 5.

The Amphitheatre of Ferguson College presented an animated appearance when the first session of the All-India Women's Conference opened to-day under the presideney of Her Highness the Maharani Chimnabai Saheb Gaekwad of Baroda. It was a very representative gathering which included delegates from almost every part of India.

The Rani Saheb of Sangli was cheered when she rose to welcome the delegates. She referred to the Seva Sadan and Indian Women's University as shining exaples of selfless and devoted work. After welcome songs Mrs. Hamid Ali proposed the election of the President and Mrs. Velayubha Menon seconded the resolution. H. H. Maharani Saheb was duly elected amidst acclamation and garlanded. Mrs. Cousins then read out messages from Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Muthulakshmi Ammal, M.L.C., Lady J. C. Bose, and Mrs. Kibe wishing the Conference success. H. H. the Maharanee Gaekwar then delivered her presidential address. The Conference was then adjourned till to-morrow.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

The newly constituted Bengal Legislative Council, which meets on 10th instant will be called upon to decide on 17th instant whether dyarchy in Bengal which was suspended in September 1925 shall be revived. The Hon. A. N. Moberly will move on the 17th that the sum of Rs. 24,775 be granted on account of salaries of two Ministers with effect from 22nd instant to the end of the present financial of two Ministers for the period from 22nd instant to the end of thep resent financial year. It is understood that the Swaraj Party in the Council will oppose the demand both on the ground that no quarter should be given to any attempt to revive dyarchy in Bengal and also as a protest against the attempt to pass the salaries of Ministers without appointing them first, which a prominent Swarajist member described as "A principle wholly against the constitution of any country which claims to have the seeds of responsible government.."—A. P.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

The "Statesman" reports that Mr. J. E. D. Evans who had only recently arrived in India to take up his post on the Indian Civil Service at Silchar, was found shot dead in his room early on the morning of 23rd December with a gun lying by his side.

LAHORE, Jan. 5.

The Punjab Legislative Council had a short sitting to-day and elected the Deputy President. Sardar Buta Singh was elected. The Council then adjourned 'sine die'. It is understood that so far seventeen members have joined the Independent party or the local council which is in course of formation. It is also understood that Sir Mahomed Iqbal will be its leader.

MADRAS, Jan. 5.

Mr. Gandhi will visit Allahabad on 9th instant specially to attend the standing committee meeting of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan which is convened to decide among other things the proprietorship of the Madras Hindi Prachar Karyalaya.

Mr. Oswald Birley, R.A., famous English painter and Mrs. Birley arrived in Madras, to-day and are staying at Government House.

PATNA, Jan. 5.

The Governor will address the new Bihar and Orissa Council on January 14th.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

MAY.

	January 5.
Previous Closing Rate	13.07
To-day's Opening Rate	13.11
Difference	Plus .04

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

	January 5.
Previous Closing Rat e	6.82
To-day's Opening Rate	6.93
Difference	Plus .11
To-day's Closing Rate	6.93
Difference	Plus .11

Khandi	283-0-0
Sewri	257-8-0

LONDON SILVER & GOLD MARKETS

LATEST QUOTATIONS:

Silver ready	25-1/16
Forward	Pllus 2 as. 24-15/16
	Plus 2 as.
Gold	4.4.10-1/2
Gold	4.4.10-1/2 Unchanged.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra S.S. "Akbar" via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday, the 10th January 1927.

Subscribed mails for Singapore, Hongkong and Japan per S.S. "[illegible]

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1927.

A SWING IN THE AIR.

While "Forward" and the "National Herald" are convinced that the Gauhati Congress has taken a "swing to the Left," the "Tribune" and the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" emphasize that the Swarajists have climbed down after being convinced of the futility of the Cawnpore programme. And now Mr. Goswami—the power behind Mr. Sen Gupta's throne in Bengal—has entered the lists and has not only, like "The Hindu", damned the Assam resolutions with faint praise, but has surpassed everybody in his outspoken condemnation of the 'Khaddar fetish." As usual much can and will be said on both sides. For, if you point out the additional clause about opposing the formation of Ministries, the "Tribune" is ready with the reply that Congress Councillors' duty will end as soon as the Ministries are formed and that they will not be obliged thereafter to disturb their even course. It can be demonstrated with even greater force that the clause about rejecting budgets and supplies is practically nullified by the introduction of the amendment subjecting it to the clause (d) regarding bills and resolutions etc. for advancing the interests of the people, and the policy of obstruction is thus surreptitiously reduced to the level of the Responsivist policy of discriminating opposition. Moreover, the absence of all references to civil disobedience as even a distant goal to be worked up to and to the policy of walk-out—which was actually turned down in the Subjects Committee—is unmistakable. The cities have not left even the new Khaddar clause untouched. For the "Hindustan Times" agrees with the "Tribune" in believing that "the habitual wearing of Khaddar is now enjoined as a patriotic duty and not made obligatory." We do not think much of this criticism, which is neither sound nor effective; and while we believe with Mr. Goswami that the Congress "programme is 'ex hypothesi' a compromise (or shall we say a hotch-potch?) programme, taking account of our limitations," we cannot exonerate the Swarajist leaders from the unwisdom of putting up a false front with a view to keep away the Responsivists, though sanctioning their tactics by the backdoor.

We congratulate Mr. Goswami on the remarkable courage which he has exhibited in criticising the Khaddar clause. It should be remembered that Mr. Goswami is not opposed to the khaddar movement itself. In fact he claims for it two distinct moral virtues to which he has drawn attention. He has also submitted to the Swarajist discipline of putting on Khaddar in the Legislative Assembly. His remarks, therefore, command the earnest attention of all national workers. He has reflected the mind of the independent intelligentsia of the country by warning us of "the serious economic consequences" of remaining outside "the sphere of world commerce" and by expressing his serious doubt if the "compulsory exclusion of all other cloth would be either possible or desirable." Mr. Goswami "can understand boycott (evidently of British goods) as a political weapon," but he would have it adopted after frankly recognising "its economic consequences" and merely with a view to wrest power from unwilling hands. He has, therefore, no difficulty in demolishing what he rightly describes as "a ridiculous argument" that "he who cannot make a little sacrifice involved in wearing khaddar must be taken as being incapable of making any of those larger sacrifices which a soldier in the battle of a nation may be called upon to make." "I do not know," he says, "that any sacrifice is involved in the wearing of khaddar." On the other hand, the khaddar wardrobe has been proclaimed as being much cheaper than any other and as Mr. Goswami says, "why, it straightway makes you a patriot and may possibly pass you off as a saint!" These words remind us of the some candid remarks addressed to the students of Gujarat Vidapith by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in the very hey-day of the non-co-operation movement when she criticised the intolerable arrogance of some khaddar-clad boys when "humility sometimes stalked in silk." Of course the khaddar movement has come to stay, and it will grow in popularity, not merely because of its immense economic advantages, but also because of the increasing realisation that it provides a link between the masses and the educated classes. The success which the All-India Spinners' Association has has been attained because Mahatma Gandhi wisely separated the Association from the Congress, and the unwise decision of Gauhati about the compulsory use of Khaddar will be more a hindrance than a help in the prosecution of the steady and constructive work of the Association. Unfortunately, the stage is passed when a resolution like this could be ignored as mere "organised hypocrisy," For, as Mr. Goswani puts it, "the pity of it is that it is not merely futile, but destructive of the growth of the Congress as a political body."

"Forward" declares that the Congress has swung to the Left—but not too far. The journal would not have made this statement if it had realised the importance of the speeches and the resolutions of the Conference of political sufferers' who, indeed, represent the Left wing of Indian nationalism, in a larger measure than the orthodox No-changers and some Swarajist stage-thunderers. The president of that Conference spoke practically in Marxian language and the resolutions that the Conference passed were distinctly coloured by Socialist—or to put it more accurately—Communist bias. There were many things in the proceedings of that Conference which we cannot approve. But the proceedings are symptomatic of a coming change. It is not such political gestures as walk-outs which will any more win the approval of political sufferers, among whom are included some of the most sincere and warlike of national workers. Their hearts are now intent on social and economic awakening and the organisation of the peasants and the proletariat. This programme heralds a new era and its meaning is unmistakable when such ardent patriots who have suffered most grievously at the hands of the Britishers talk of making a common cause with the British Labour Party itself. These workers have thus not only chalked out a programme of mass action and village organisation, but they have also shown a clear determination not to be exploited any more by armchair politicians who are inextricably wedded to the comfortable Council programme. So this is the real Left wing and who can say that the Congress has moved even by an inch in that direction? But if the Congress has swung neither to the left nor to the right, where is it to-day? Cynical critics may suggest that it has taken a swing in the air. For, as we have pointed out on previous occasions, it has failed to tackle the Hindu-Muslim problem, which is the question of questions, and the real reason of the failure is that it has pledged itself to airy negations and inconsistent programmes which can no more capture the imagination of the people and, which have dealt a serious blow to its prestige and power. If the blunder is to be rectified, the leaders of the Congress ought to come to grips with the realities of the situation and take a lesson from the genuine people's programme outlined by some of the most devoted sons of India.

WRONGS ON WOMANHOOD

The presidential address of the Maharani of Baroda at the All-India Women's Educational Conference is a magnificent vindication of the cause of Indian womanhood. The scriptures of both Hindus and Muslims all proclaim the glory of womanhood; they gave woman the status that was hers as a birthright. But, as the Maharani points out, recent practices and customs have robbed woman of her birthright and are to that extent a violation of the true ancient Hindu Dharma and the teaching of Islam. The Maharani rightly regards the custom of early marriage as most prejudicial to women's education, health and progress in general. Most feelingly she describes the plight of a child wife and child mother, as if she felt in herself the pangs of all such victims of cruel custom. "Before even the girl's body has reached real maturity", she says, "almost before she is aware that she has a soul of her own, she is made the play-thing either of a youth as sinned against as herself, or of a man who can neither respect her nor arouse her respect. Just out of the period of infancy herself, she is forced into the production of infants. She knows of little but infancy and motherhood, motherhood and infancy". Almost in despair at the persistence of this unnatural custom, the Maharani feels that there are even more reasons for this custom to be forbidden by law than there were against suttee. For, she said, "the latter was a short period of terrible torture the former may mean a life-time of unutterable misery." Those who have witnessed the spectacle of child-mothers nursing their puny infants, those who remember that there are no less than six lakhs of girls under fifteen exposed to the horrors of Hindu widow-hood will feel that there is not much exaggeration in the Maharani's expression of her mental anguish. It is proposed to raise the age of consent, inside and outside marriage, to sixteen years. No doubt, such a law must be passed. But that is not enough, it is difficult to enforce it in many cases. The most effective remedy is the one suggested by the President of the Conference that the very custom of marrying girls before they are sixteen or eighteen should be abolished. And to this end the All-India Women's Conference should make every effort that is physically possible.

INDIANISATION IN BOMBAY POLICE.

A SLOW PROCESS.

III.

The invidious and unjustifiable distinction in pay and prospects between the Indian Sub-Inspector and European Sergeant illustrates the racial bar in the police force, which public opinion now desires to be scrapped. The grade of Superintendents is another item which, it is now generally recognised in police circles, ought to go the way of all flesh into the limbo of forgotten things.

The Fifth Wheel.

The Superintendent of the Division is the most senior man in the subordinate and uncovenanted ranks and his post is considered the crowning part of a subordinate's career. But apart from the gilded attractions of the post in the shape of a plum in the service, the Superintendent is really a do-nothing sort of fellow, enjoying a large salary for the privilege of being a conduit-pipe between the Divisions and the Head Office. His job is to take a turn round the police stations in his divisions every morning to see that "all's well" and after a few perfunctory remarks on the various crime reports submitted to him, which he red-initials in between cigar-puffs, he hies homeward to his sedan-chair. He does not actively engage in the investigation of crime and of late has developed a tendency to shirk responsibility by running up to Head Office for definite directions when he is up against a "facer."

The Superintendent is really a fifth wheel to the coach and the amalgamation of E. and F. Divisions recently effected, is a welcome augury that the days of the Superintendent are numbered. In the present state of the finances, the abolition of this grade would entail considerable relief to the finances, while making the police machine more efficient and less unwieldy. In days of yore, when the Commissioner of Police, worked with the aid of only one Deputy Commissioner the Superintendent had a definite function and place in the solar system as he helped to keep the Commissioner in touch with the divisions. Much water has filtered under the bridges since the old days and to-day we have four Deputy Commissioners carrying on the Divisions, Crimes, the C. I. D. and the Port and Pilgrims. The first three officers generally work hand in hand since the limits of their work overlap, keeping themselves in touch with one another and with the Divisions, and the Superintendent has gradually evolved into a superduity.

Paucity of Indians.

If the Superintendentships are to go by the board, the subordinate services would naturally cast longing eyes on the Deputy Commissionerships as prize jobs to satisfy the aspirations of the more ambitious. This would be in the fitness of things. The Deputy Commissioners are recruited from the Imperial Police Service and, with one exception are covenanted men. There is, however, no hard and fast rule excluding the lower rank and file from being transported into the ranks of the "dii majores" on the score of ability and experience, but the definite reservation of two Deputy Commissionerships for the subordinate and uncovenanted members would give the requisite fillip to their energies and aspirations instead of an idle Superintendentship being the crown of a busy career.

Looking to the personnel of the police force, one is astonished at the paucity of Indians in the upper ranks till when we arrive at the grade of the Superintendents, we find that an Indian officer is as rare as a plum in a charity pudding. The principle of Indianisation was till quite recently honoured more in the breach than in the observance and an Indian Inspector was a "rara avis" while the Superintendentship was a forbidden paradise. After strenuous agitation the Indian members of the force have been admitted to the ranks of Inspector and one Superintendentship in the divisions is reserved for an Indian incumbent.

(To Be Continued.)

THROUGH BRITISH EYES

THE PHILANTHROPISTS.

As is well-known all the world over and particularly in the East, the British people exist to do good to others. Incidentally their bank balances grow, but that is a mere trifle, an inseparable accident of their activity of which they make very light—so long as there is no danger of those bank balances being reduced. But the ignorant, prejudiced Chinese will not believe on this British philanthropy and their silly obstinacy has prevented Britain from pursuing her good work in China.

Those Missionaries.

Now it is curious that there are some Britishers who look upon a particular sort of their own countrymen busy in the pursuit of doing good to the "heathen Chinese" with some suspicion. In the case of a man like Lord Inchcape it is not only suspicion, it is aversion. What business has any Britisher who is not fully occupied with the Imperial duty of pushing British goods to go about in China, spoiling all chances of trade by talking about the Bible, for example? Lord Inchcape, that great Captain of British industry, said to the shareholders of the P. and O. Company at their annual general meeting, "We have brought about the present condition of antagonism to us in China by sending missionaries there to endeavour to convert the people to Christianity." His Lordship deplored the "attempt to break down China's ancient faiths," as sacred to the Chinese as Christianity is to ourselves." And he also deplored with all the anxiety of a man whose business organisations has vast business dealings with China the 'mischievous" speech regarding China by Mr. Lloyd George.

The Awakening.

But what Mr. Lloyd George said about British interference is gradually being conceded by the Tory Press in England and there is a recognition of the fact that Chinese Nationalism is a force to contend with. So English diplomacy has executed a 'volte face' in regard to China. The special correspondent of the "Daily Express", London writing from Honkow frankly admits in a long despatch to that paper that the Chinese agitation cannot all be put down to Soviet backing and influence. He wants England to recognise that a new policy towards China is now imperatively necessary. Britain must continue to do good to China, of course, but in another fashion. No more gun-boats now, and no more talk of concerted action amongst the Powers. Mr. Miles Lampson may draw up memoranda for persuading the Chinese that England is anxious to meet the new point of view in China. The Chinese Nationalists reply that it is the old point of view, very old, indeed, and that is that the Powers will have to clear out or agree to be treated separately by the "de facto" Government in China. And the Powers, alas, will not act together much to England's chagrin, when they find that separately they can each play for a better hand.

The Sacrifice.

Of course according to the High Priests of British Imperialism in the East, the "Times of India," for example, "Britain has sacrificed enough at the hypothetical altar of Chinese Nationalism." But British trading interests in China no longer alter; they see the grim reality, when the agitation against the "foreign devils" increases and when Chinese Nationalism declares that it is no longer going to be forced by British soft talk. Mr. Garvin in the "Observer" has seen the change coming over China and raises his voice in loud protests against the "sacrifice" Britain makes for China—by her gun-boat policy.

Indian Elections.

Every paper of importance thinks it necessary in mail week to say something about the recent "Indian elections." The gist of the comments is that the English Press lets it be known that it is completely at sea as to what form the popular fight against the bureaucracy will take. The Conservative Press hopes the Indian communalists in alliance with "sane level headed" Muslims will work the Reforms patiently and hopefully. The Labour papers, "Lansbury's Labour Weekly," for example, confess that the Reforms Constitution "is certainly not as good as it might be and far from what it could be if Labour were in power." But its advice to Indian politicians is to "make a good deal more" out of it. We shall see what Labour can do for India when it is again in the saddle in England. Its record last time was disappointing.

NICARAGUAN REPUBLIC.

The bloody battle fought on the swamps of Les Perlas and the horror-inspiring legacies it has left behind it, have naturally turned the world's attention to that part of the land known as Nicaragua. It is a Republic of Central America with a population amounting to three-fourths of a million. The chequered history of this little republic has been all along replete with innumerable blood-sheds, treacherous murders and internecine warfares.

Discovered first by Columbus in 1502 and completely explored some two decades later, it is supposed to have taken its name from Nicaras or Nicaragua, a powerful chief ruling over most of the land. Spaniards overran the country in the latter half of the 16th century and set up a line of autocrats to rule the land.

DYNASTY BASED ON BLOOD-SHED.

Shedding of blood was unfortunately never a novelty in Nicaragua. Of its five earliest rulers the first had been a murderer, the second a murderer and a rebel, the third murdered the second, the fourth was a forger and the fifth again a murderer and a rebel. The history of the land during the 17th and 18th centuries was characterised by a series of hopeless revolts of local Indians against the intolerable oppression of the ruling class. The valiant fight put up by the Indians for over two centuries, ended at last in the declaration of independence by them in 1821, which was eventually acknowledged by Spain in 1851.

RUSHING THROUGH HOT WATERS.

Soon after the declaration of independence the Nicaraguans were divided into two distinct political groups viz. the Conservatives and the Liberals. One outstanding incident of that period was the filibustering expedition of William Walker who was in-

Notes of the Day.

Co-operation or Coercion?

Replying to the welcome address of the Maharaja of Benares, the Viceroy said: "It is pleasant to hear your Highness reiterating the assurance of loyalty" etc. The words are fairly well-chosen and whether the "reiteration" was pleasant or amusing would depend upon the temperament of the listeners. But it seems the Maharaja was not content with the reiteration of something that could well have been left to be taken for granted. He goes out of his way in the exuberance of his loyalty to suggest that India was not ripe for the Reforms of 1919. Nobody attaches any importance to the Maharajah's views on the subject. But need the Viceroy have been so apologetic in his reply? "It will be the duty of the Statutory Commission," he said, "to examine the whole position with impartial thoroughness in order to satisfy itself that the foundations on which we seek to build are sound." We would like to know if the Viceroy knows of a sounder foundation than the good will of the people and whether permanent co-operation has ever been won by coercion.

South African Politics.

A special cable which we published yesterday indicates the probability of the rupture of the Nationalist-Labour Pact which enabled General Hertzog to come to power as a result of the general elections of 1924 at which General Smuts' Government suffered a sensational defeat. The Pact was brought about by the members of the South African Labour Party agreeing to the elimination of the Socialistic objective from the constitution. General Smuts denounced the Pact as a conspiracy hatched in darkness and said that the Nationalists' "holy principle" embodied in the idea of a republic, had become an article of barter in order to gain the co-operation of Labour. Col. Creswell, the Labour leader, however, declared that General Hertzog had given him an explicit undertaking that should a Nationalist Government come into power no member of his party would use his vote to upset the existing constitutional relations of South Africa with the British Crown. Though General Hertzog fulfilled the undertaking, he never abandoned the idea of independence which, as Mr. Tielman Roos declared, remained a basic principle of the Nationalist party. By the recent resolutions of the Imperial Conference, South Africa, along with other Dominions, has secured the substance of independence without the name; and it is not surprising that General Hertzog should not feel his position strong enough to enable him to carry on his domestic policy without the need of a Pact.

The Viceroy on Books.

The Viceroy is truly a versatile man and can speak felicitously on any occasion and to any audience. Besides, as he has not long been an official, the human side of him always gets the better of the official. His address to the students of the Benares University is in a somewhat pedagogic strain but has also the ring of an old friend's advice. Gently passing over the question of State aid to the University with a bantering reference to the proverbially stony heart of the financial department, he plunged into the more congenial realm of books and gave one or two useful hints to the students on reading. His advice to the students to think and judge independently may, we fear, be smothered under the weight of text-books and the Professor-Examiner's opinions superimposed. But the advice is needed all the same. The Viceroy may not have yet realised why most students find it hard to think over English books critically. If he could listen to and understand students discussing men and things in their mother-tongue, he may be disillusioned. As it is, he never may know what it is that hinders the free flow of students' thought.

A Welcome Decision.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Improvement Trust have introduced a clause in their contract forms which ensures that preference should be given, on equal terms, to Indian cement over imported cement. Thanks to the efforts of Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee, the Bombay Port Trust has followed suit. At Tuesday's meeting, the Port Trustees adopted the following resolution: "Bearing in mind the purposes, ordinary or special, for which cement is required by the Port Trust and given equal conditions of price and quality, preference shall be given to Indian cement." As the report of the Marine Committee, which we publish elsewhere, shows, Mr. Tairsee did not press for the exclusive use of Indian cement if the Port Trust Marine works were likely to suffer thereby. But the decision of the Port Trust, qualified though it is, is welcome as a fresh encouragement to the indigenous industry of cement manufacture.

Business-like View.

Another welcome decision by the Trustees of Bombay Port was the unanimous rejection of the fantastic and wasteful scheme of publicity through the medium of the "Daily Telegraph" of London. The Karachi Port Trust has, as our readers are aware, accepted the proposal of the "Daily Telegraph" despite the opposition of Indian Trustees, while the Calcutta Port Commissioners are considering it. We are glad that Mr. Neilson, the Chairman of the Bimbay Port Trust, has taken the right view of the matter. As he points out, the position of the port of Bombay and the facilities it offers to trade and shipping are sufficiently widely known and he doubts "whether publicity in one issue of a London newspaper, even with the circulation of the "Daily Telegraph," would be likely to bring any additional trade to the port." The European members of the Karachi Port Trust were evidently influenced by some other consideration [illegible] by Mr. Neilson.

COUNCIL NATIONALIST PARTY IMBROGLIO

WILL DEWAN BAHADUR DESAI RESIGN?

MR. DADUBHAI'S ACTION RESENTED.

MORE SURPRISE IN STORE FOR MR. NARIMAN.

"Whether the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, the Minister of Education should remain a Member of the Bombay Council Nationalist Party or not"—is the question which is agitating the members of the Bombay Council. Since the publication of the letter which Mr. K. F. Nariman, the provisional leader of the Swarajists in Bombay Council, wrote to Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai, the provisional Secretary of the Bombay Council Nationalist Party on the 31st ultimo, asking Mr. Desai to say whether the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur had resigned from the party or not, the leaders and members of the various parties in the Council have been busy consulting one another as to the necessity of the Minister's going out of the party because he has accepted Ministership. Several members of the Council whose, views our representative could gather, are of opinion that it is not incumbent upon the Minister to leave the Nationalist party simply because he accepts office. The constitution of that party, they declare, is wide enough to allow any member to accept any office in the Government. The party is not pledged to refuse Ministry or any other offices or to throw out any demands save further taxation. Such being the constitution, some members of that party are of opinion that the Minister need not necessarily resign his membership of the party nor should he be expelled or asked to resign.

"A GROSS INSULT."

There is, however, a group of members in that party who choose to think more independently and take the letter of Mr. Nariman as a gross insult to those members who are non-Swaarjists. They believe that Mr. Nariman or for the matter of that any body else has no right to dictate his terms to the party, which has its constitution and that only those who are prepared to abide by that constitution can be its members. They say they are not concerned with what Mr. Nariman might have told Rao Saheb Dadubhai verbally or what Mr. Dadubhai had agreed to do; and they are of opinion that the Bombay Council Nationalists most of whom are Independents should not meekly submit to the threats of the Swarajist leader.

While opinion on the subject is so sharply divided, Mr. Dadubhai Desai, the provisional secretary of the Council Nationalists has already intimated to the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Desai that he ceases to be a member of his (Mr. Dadubhai's) party since he accepted Ministership. He told our representative who called on him on Wednesday morning that he had intimated Mr. Nariman also of his letter to the Dewan Bahadur. He added that his party had not nominated Dewan Bahadur as its leader nor was his claim for Ministership supported by the party.

GREATER SURPRISE IN STORE

This action of Rao Saheb Dadubhai is generally resented by Legislative Councillors in Bombay and it is believed to be an outcome of his desire to retain the Swarajist members in his party. Some of the members are surprised at Nariman's letter in which he has expressed his astonishment at Dewan Bahadur Harilal's becoming a Minister. If read between the lines, Mr. Nariman in his letter clearly alleges that by taking an enthusiastic part in the formation of the Party and by becoming its prominent member, the Dewan Bahadur has taken advantage of the party. But from what our representative could gather from inquiries, it appears there is greater surprise in store for Mr. Nariman. It is learnt from responsible quarters that the Dewan Bahadur was able to secure the Ministership as a result of the written support of a number of members in the Council, not excluding some Swarajists.

HON. MR. DESAI NOT TO RESIGN.

MR. DADUBHAI'S UNCONSTITUTIONAL STEP.

A representative of the "Chronicle" called on the Hon. Mr. Desai to inquire whether, in accordance to the letter written by the Provisional Secretary of the Party, he had ceased to be a member of the same. Although the Hon. Dewan Bahadur declined to say anything at present on the subject, ou rrepresentative could ascertain from reliable quarters that the Minister has not considered the letter at all as yet and that it is not probable that he would agree to Mr. Dadubhai surrendering himself to the Swaraj Party in this matter. It is contended that the Provisional Secretary, as Mr. Dadubhai is, of the Council Nationalist Party, has no right whatever to write the letter he has written to Mr. Desai, because it is violating the very constitution on which the party is established. Mr. Dadubhai, on the other hand, seems to have thought more carefully over the situation, after he, on his first impulse, had written the letter to the Dewan Bahadur. It is understood that he has decided to place both Mr. Nariman's and his own letters before the next meeting of the party which will take place probably in the second week of February. Till then the question of either retaining the Dewan Bahadur or demanding his resignation has been definitely shelved.

ASKED TO QUIT.

RAO SAHEB'S LTTER TO DEWAN BAHADUR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Herewith for publication in your issue a copy of a reply from Rao Bahadur Dadabhai Desai received by me to-day. as copy of my letter has been already published in your to-day's issue, you will publish the reply.—Yours etc.

K. F. NARIMAN.

Jan. 5.

Bombay Girgaon, Chinabag,
4—1—1927.

My dear Mr. Nariman,—According to your advice I have intimated to D. B. Harilal Desaibhai Desai that he has ceased to be a member of the Council Nationalist party as he has accepted the post of a Minister.

I hope you are well,—Yours sincerely,

DADUBHAI P. DESAI,
Pro. Secretary, Council,
Nationalist Party.

DEWAN BAHADUR H. DESAI

RESIGNS PRESIDENTSHIP OF AHMEDABAD D. L. C.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, new Minister for Education has tendered his resignation of the post of the President of the Ahmedabad District Local Board.—Free Press.

CIVIL WAR IN MEXICO.

PROMINENT CITIZENS EXECUTED.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Mexico City.—According to the advices received here the attack of 200 rebels upon the military barracks at Leon in the State of Guanajuato in the early morning was defeated, and ten rebels were killedd. The city authorities subsequently arrested and summarily executed eleven residents, including six prominent citizens. A large gang of bandits are operating at present in the vicinity of Mexico City. Fifty armed men held up a number of motor cars, a few miles south of the capital yesterday and robbed the passengers.—Reuter.

UNDIT MOTILAL TO RESUME PRACTICE.

WILL ACCEPT SELECT CASES.

MADRAS, Jan. 5.

Now that the elections are over and the programme of the Congress Party in the Legislatures is settled, it is understood that Pundit Motilal Nehru will resume his practice at the Bar and accept engagements in selec cases, without detriment to his public duties both in the legislature and outside it.—A. P.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

RESTLESSNESS IN SPANISH ZONE.

TRIBESMEN KILL SOLDIERS

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Tangiers.—A message from Tetuan says that a certain amount of restlessness in the Spanish Zone continues. Twenty Spanish soldiers have been killed as the result of an ambush by tribesmen of Benuder. Sheik Culdaicha Alidri commands one column of insurgents.—Reuter.

FIGHTING IN SYRIA.

FRENCH CAVALRY DEFEAT TRIBESMEN

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Beirut.—The French cavalry has severely defeated a band of tribesmen under Chief Ali Attrache at Aroucheide. 20 of the tribesmen and 100 of their horses have been killed, and considerable material has been captured. Ali Attrache has escaped with five horsemen, thanks to the speed of his horse.—Reuter.

"A GOOD AUGURY OF PEACE"

DRAMATIC INCIDENT AT N. W. R. MEETING.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

There was a dramatic incident at a meeting of the National Wages Board for railways, to-day. When the claim of the N. U. R. as regards deferment of wages and increments on the great Western Railway came up, Mr. J. H. Thomas said he did not dispute the fact that tremendous injury has been done to the railway companies by the general strike, but he did not wish to complain against the action of the Great Western Railway in interpreting the post-strike agreement. But it appeared that Sir Felix Pole would forget the incidents of 1926 in the starting of 1927.

Sir Felix Pole promised to adjust differences.

The Chairman, Sir Harold Morris K.C., thought that the attitude of Mr. Thomas and Sir Felix was a good augury of peace and goodwill between employers and employed in 1927.—Reuter.

INQUIRY INTO GENERAL STRIKE.

GENERAL COUNCIL TO DELIVER AN INDICTMENT.

RUGBY, Jan. 4.

The long-postponed inquiry into the general strike of last May is to be held on January 20. It will be recalled that the coal stoppage began on May 1st and that the general strike was declared by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress as from midnight May 3rd. The general strike was called off by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress on May 25th and the coal stoppage continued until it collapsed at the end of November.

Shortly after the general strike came to an end the Miners' Federation and the more extreme sections of the labour movement demanded an inquiry with the object of arraying the General Council on a charge of having betrayed the workers. The General Council agreed to the holding of an enquiry by responsible leaders of the Trades Union. It is stated in labour circles, however, that at the inquiry the General Council will not be found standing on the defensive but will, on the contrary, deliver a long indictment on the leaders of the Miners' Federation. It will set forth in detail the repeated occasions on which the Miners' Leaders rejected its advice and ignored or demolished every settlement which the Trade Union leaders had laboured to build, while at the same time expected the Council to be always ready to take action in their interests.—B.O.W.

SWAMI SHRADDANAND DAY.

SUNDAY JAN 9.

BENARES, Jan. 5.

Raja Narendranath, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Lala Lajpatrai have issued the following appeal:—The Hindu Mahasabha requests that in conformity with the resolution passed at Gauhati, Sunday, the 9th January be observed throughout India as Swami Shraddhanand Day. In the morning all sections of Hindus should collectively offer "Jalanjawi" (water oblations) or prayers for the sour of the deceased) at the river side or tank where there is one or in any other suitable place. In the evening public meetings should be held to give united expression to the nations grief on the murder of Swamiji.—A. P.

MR SAKLATWALA.

REFUSED PERMISSION TO ENTER EGYPT.

A London cable to "The Englishman" says:—

The Egyptian authorities have refused to allow Mr. Saklatvala, the Communist M.P., who holds a British passport, to visit

BRITISH EXPELLED.

CRITICAL SITUATION IN HANKOW.

A JAPANESE REPORT.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Shanghai.—There is no confirmation hitherto of the Japanese report Hankow hitherto of the Japanese report from Hankow that Chinese have occupied municipal building and custom house in the British Concession, expelling the British from the Concession, but it is known that the situation is critical and that the British outhorities, considering it impossible without firing to hold back the Chinese masses in an ugly mood, left the concession in charge of Cantonese forces. The British force available was quite inadequate and would most probably have been overwhelmed, if it had not retired thus endangering civil population.—Reuter.

BRITISH MARINES' PATIENCE

CROWDS DISPERSE AFTER PERSUASION

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Hankow.—British marines have displayed exemplary patience in face of the crowds who were urged to rush on the marines by agitators who were stationed in vantage-points. The crowd at one moment closed to within two feet of the marines. About 630 Chinese soldiers then arrived, and took over the task of holding back the crowd. The Consul-General then got in touch with the Chinese authorities, and, subsequently, officials of the Kuomintang spoke from the British barricade and urged the crowd to disperse. The crowd agreed to this if the British forces retired. The marines, later on, fell back and gave up the barricades by agreement. The crowd then dispersed. Two were killed and many injured in the crush in subsequent lantern procession. Volunteers and marines are still standing by.—Reuter.

CRUISERS DEPART FOR HANKOW.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The Japanese official agency corrects its earlier Hankow report, that the British have been driven out of British concession and substitutes for it statement that the mob closed on some British shops and ejected occupants. The Agency repeats that the mob took possession of Municipal Council building and Customs House.

According to reports, which have hitherto not been confirmed officially all women and children at Hankow have been instructed to embark preparatory to leaving port.

Cruisers Vindictive and Carlisle and Destroyer Wishart have departed for Hankow.—Reuter.

HILL-CLIMBING IN SCOTLAND

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS TO EXPEDITIONISTS.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Following the Austrian Alpine disaster, it is now reported that five men have been injured by accidents in hill-climbing expeditions in Scotland in the week-end. A party of four men was climbing a gully when their leader lost his balance owing to a stone becoming loose, and pitched over the rocks, and fell nearly 200 feet bearing along with him three others of the party who were also roped together. The party in the descent collided with a second party of three men who were roped together, and these also swept down. Mr. Robinson of Glasgow was seriously injured, and he was taken to Tyndrum, after exposure for 14 hours in a cold night in the mountains. Three other men were severely injured.

The second accident occurred at Benlui, where a Glasgow man named McClay slipped 30 feet and had his back injured. He lay for hours in the snow-clad hill side before assistance arrived.—Reuter's Special.

SEVERE SANDSTORMS ON PERSIAN COAST.

ARRIVAL OF AIRLINER DELAYED.

KARACHI, Jan. 5.

Sir Samuel Hoare's airliner will remain in Jask and will not attempt flight to Karachi to-day owing to severe sandstorm raging on Persian coast.—A. P.

10 LACKS FOR RECLAMATION WORK.

DELHI, Jan. 5.

The All-India Hindu Shudhi Sabha, Delhi, with a net work of branches all over the country brought 84 Non-Hindu villages into the fold of Hinduism during the year 1926. The Sabha publishes a detailed report of its work for 1926. In this connection, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai, and other Hindu leaders issued a joint appeal for the collection of a fund of Rs. 10 lakhs. This is to be utilised to reclaim all those who have been so far neglected by the Hindu society.—Free Press.

His Highness the Maharajah of Baroda, has been, we understand, pleased to extend the period of Mr. Newton's service as Curator of Libraries, Baroda State, till the 1st

WRONGS ON WOMANHOOD.

"CAN MAN BE FREE IF WOMAN BE A SLAVE?"

EARLY MARRIAGE AND PURDAH MUST GO.

INDIAN WOMEN IN CONFERENCE.

In her magnificent presidential address at the All-India Women's Educational Conference, held at Poona on Wednesday, the Maharani of Baroda boldly exposes the many wrongs on Indian womanhood which, she says, are violations of the true ancient Hindu Dharma. She condemns, as the greatest hindrance to women's education, health and progress, the present practice of early marriage. "Before even the girl's body has reached real maturity." The Maharani pleads for deferring a girl's marriage till she is eighteen years of age.

The Maharani calls upon the country to agitate ceaselessly for raising the age of consent, inside and outside marriage, to sixteen years, for the abolition of the purdah, for making primary education compulsory for girls and for providing them with greater facilities for acquiring sound higher education suited to their aptitudes and needs.

MAHARANI OF BARODA'S STIRRING ADDRESS.

The following is the presidential address delivered at the opening of the first All-India Women's Conference by H. H. the Maharani of Baroda at Poona yesterday:—

Sisters and Delegates to the first All-India Women's Conference:

We are privileged to be called to take part in a noble task. This opportunity, used with a sense of its responsibilities, with a vision of its enormous possibilities, will make history. Here, with the rising tide of revival of Indian culture, here, at the beginning of what may rightly be regarded as an Indian renaissance, we are assembled to discuss that which, more than all else, goes to the root of the rebirth of a great people. We are assembled to discuss those things which are essential for the education and the general well-being of the future mothers of the race.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL EXPRESSION.

Friends, here and wherever in India news of this Conference may penetrate, let us once declare that the fact of this All-India Conference of Women, the first of its kind, is a sign that women have already attained the power of national expression. Let us make this the beginning of a movement which will deserve and demand the support of every man who has ever respected his mother, of every woman who has the intelligence to understand. A Conference such as this should do much to solve the difficult problems of the ways and means of attaining the ideals we set before ourselves. A Conference such as this should be a call to action; a challenge to those who would hold us back, an inspiration to co-operation in a victory of freedom and enlightenment over darkness and slavery.

Conscious as I am of the greatness of our opportunity, of the tremendous significance of the movement in which we are all called upon to take our part, still more conscious am I of my own unfitness to guide your thoughts and preside over your deliberations on such an occasion. Yet, after many years of thinking over the problems of Indian womanhood, I could not refuse the invitation with which you have honoured me. In thanking you for it, I undertake the task as a duty which any woman should be proud to have placed upon her. I pray that I may prove not too unworthy for it.

SPIRIT OF SHIVAJI.

I may be allowed to congratulate Poona, and especially those who in Poona have been pioneers in the cause of the education of women, on the fact that this Conference should be held firs in this City. I am sure our Conference will derive some rich inspiration from the past traditions of the place as from its modern culture and intellectual refinement. My mind cannot but recall how much Maharashtra, and and not Maharashtra alone, owes to the manliness of Shivaji. My mind cannot but recall the extent to which the character of this leader of men depended upon the education and training he received under loving care of a mother, deserted, yet awake to her highest function. Having given birth to his body she gave herself up to the much longer process of the birth of his personality. Let us recognise that womanhood should be able to produce not merely healthy bodies but healthy souls. Let us recognise that for this, for themselves, and for the general happiness, women must have all that is implied by the well-known phrase: 'mens sane in corpore sano.'

BANNER OF FREEDOM.

Healthy minds and healthy bodies, these are possible for all, only in a healthy Indian womanhood genuinely at heart cannot fail to see that many of the main problems concern he social status of women, and the practices and customs which have grown up in relation with a false view of that status. It should not be necessary to indicate in detail that Hindu 'dharma' has an ideal of womanhood as high as any that exists or has existed in any race or clime. Nor shall I burden you with an analysis of the historical causes which have led in practice to such grave violation of this ideal. We are not here to discuss the past. We are here to raise the banner of freedom and to begin the work of reform.

Let us think briefly of some of the social practices which call for immediate change. They are such that our call for action cannot but receive a wide-spread response. In this we women have a privileged position, and men await our taking the lead: let us demand that deep-rooted evils shall be met with deep-rooted remedies. A few decades saw the curse of suttee removed from our land: with like determination these social evils can all be overcome.

CURSE OF EARLY MARRIAGE.

First, there is the practice of child marriage, a practice which more than all else, militate against the advance of widespread female education. Before even the girl's body has reached real maturity, almost before she is aware that she has a soul of her own, she is made the plaything, either of a youth as sinned against as herself, or of a man who can neither respect her nor arouse her respect. Just out of the period of infancy herself, she is forced into the production of infants. She is prepared neither to give them healthy bodies, nor to train their minds to become noble men, loving and lovable women. Robbed of her own girlhood and youth, she is almost unaware of the many happinesses of a cultured life. She knows of little but infancy and motherhood, motherhood and infancy. She lacks most of what is needed for her own happiness and for the education of her children. If we are to have strong vigorous sons and daughters, we must have strong and mature mothers. For this, marriage must be deferred till the girl is fully developed. That can rarely be before the age of eighteen. If we think of what is involved in child marriage, we must admit that there are even more reasons for this to be forbidden by law than there were against suttee. The latter was a short period of terrible torture: the former may mean a lifetime of unutterable misery.

AGE OF CONSENT.

The age of consent should be made by law a minimum of sixteen. Many of the constituent Conferences have done well in placing this question in the forefront of their deliberations. It is also now known that Sir Harisingh Gour, to whom the women of India owe a great debt of gratitude for his very valuable services, is going to bring the question of raising the age of consent inside and outside marriage to sixteen, in the next Assembly. We have not merely to pass a resolution giving our whole-hearted support to the proposed resolution of Sir Harisingh, but we have to organise a regular campaign of propaganda throughout the country in favour of the resolution with a view to getting it accepted both by the Assembly and the Government of India, I cannot urge you too strongly to advocate this by every means in your power, by persuading individuals, by holding public meetings in the provinces from which you have come, by the formation of societies pledged to the cause of this and other allied reforms, and by urg-

A MAHARAJA IN ECSTACY.

HIS FATUOUS PLEA FOR STATES.

VICEROY ON REFORMS.

"RESULT NOT FREE FROM DISAPPOINTMENT"

MAHARAJA'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME

In welcoming their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin, H. H. the Maharaja of Benares said:—

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am proud to-day in welcoming to my home the distinguished guests of this evening, Lord and Lady Irwin. As the representative of our King-Emperor a Viceroy has a claim on our reverence, and a loyal welcome to him is a part of our duty. But in the case of our present Viceroy and Lady Irwin, our warmest welcome is not merely prompted by a sense of duty but also by that of respect, affection and love, which, even during the very short time they have been with us, they have succeeded in inspiring us with.

England has always sent the very best of her sons to rule over this country. In the brilliant galaxy of our Governors General and the Viceroys we can point out with justifiable pride to gifted statesmen, repuied diplomats, valiant soldiers, eminent jurists, brilliant scholars and world-famed administrators. But Lord Irwin besides possessing more than one of these attributes is something more. He is a farmer. We Indians are essentially agriculturists. In him we therefore see one with whom we have something in common. We look on him as one of ourselves, who talks to us as a farmer to a brother-farmer, who understands and appreciates our troubles and difficulties, who shares our weals and woes, who wants to know us and is anxious that we know him, who does not tour simply to study the political and administrative needs of India, but also the economical problems of a rural population, who is striving to find out means to uplift the peasantry from the mire of poverty and serfdom and to make hi slife more enjoyable and his hearth more warm and more cheerful.

PROBLEM OF INDIAN STATES.

Indian States in most instances are run on up-to date lines. Their rulers are more in touch with their people and have a first hand knowledge of their needs and requirements. Indians from time immemorial have been under personal rulers and have no idea of a government in the abstract. These states are bound to flourish and prosper under their rulers to a greater extent if their position in the Commonwealth of Indian Empire is more clearly defined, and the relation of their rulers with the Paramount Power more definitely and unambiguously declared. The absence of such a declaration has been the source of many and unpleasant incident, not only in the past but also in recent years. I admit that it is a very delicate matter to tackle with and is bound to create unpleasantness in many a quarter, but if th egood of India in general, and of the Indian States in particular, has to be kept in view, this shall have to be done sooner or later, and the sooner it is done the better.

The interest of Indian rulers is indissolubly bound up with that of the British Power. They stand or fall together. They are bound to be unshakably loyal to the Crown in their own interest, if not for higher motives. The friends of the British Government are their friends and its enemies their enemies.

The native rulers should be made to share in the general development and advancement of this country. It is only by such means that the good faith of the Great British Nation can be maintained and the vision is realized which our late poet-laureate so beautifully expressed in Akbar's Dream.

"Me tho the black winged Israel overcame,
"But death had ears and eyes,
I watched my son
"And those that followed,
loosen stone from stone
"All my fair work; and from
the ruin arose
"The shriek and curse of
trampled millions even
"As in time before, but while
I groaned,
"From out the sunset poured
an alien race,
"Who fitted stone to stone
again, and Truth,
"Peace, Love and Justice came
and dwelt therein."

BENARES (Viceroy's Camp),
Jan. 5.

In the course of the speech delivered by the Viceroy at the Banquet given by H. H. the Maharaja of Benares, His Excellency which has always distinguished the ruling House. In the years before us, as your Highness has said the whole question of the position and function of the States in India and in the British Empire must inevitably be faced. It is a question which, in the interests alike of the States and British India, stands in need of the best thought that can be brought to bear upon it Whatever the solution may be—and its solution will not be so easy as some might seem to think—it is essential that the basis will be mutual confidence and agreement between the States and British India. I am, therefore, glad to see that your Highness so clearly recognises the inter dependence of the two. Your Highness may be certain thatu I shall be ready and anxious to do whatever lies in my power to secure that this matter is dealt with in such fasihon as may best asist the Stae to take their rightful place in the future life of India. I feel sure that any opinion which your Highness may at any time offer on this problem will be as frank and sincere as that which you have just expressed on the general subject of the Reforms.

"It will be an ill return for your generous hospitality that I should speak at length on the Constitutional changes that were introduced in India seven years ago, and that will be the subject of statutory review. They have had many critics, and your Highness is not alone in thinking that India was not ripe for the action which Parliament approved and that the British Government of that day acted with undue precipitancy. I was a member of Parliament at that time, and I very well remember the careful and exhaustive examination of which these proposals were the subject. Therefore, whether what was then done, will be ultimately judged wise or unwise, it would be unjust to Parliament and the British people to suppose that they failed to weigh the issues involved with becoming gravity. It is certainly true that the result has, by no means. been free from disappointment and it will be the duty of the Statutory Commission to examine the whole position with impartial thoroughness in order to satisfy itself that the foundations on which we seek to build are sound.

TRIBUTE TO MAHARAJA.

But I can entertain no doubt that Great Britain and India can and much continue to work together for the good of both, and that the collaboration of Great Britain is an essential condition of India's evolution. "I share with your Highness' regret that has not been possible for me to spend more time in acquaintng myself with the organisation and progress of your State, for I have heard much of the sound character of your Highness' administration. Your solicitude for the welfare of the cultivating classes is no secret, and is instanced by the very reasonable charges for irrigation which are, I believe, if anything, below the economic level. Your capital of Ramnagar is with its admirably-equipped hospital, electric supply and other features of modern development, well on the way to becoming a model town. Much of the secret of your Highness' success lies, I suspect, in the generous treatment you accord to your officials and the wisdom with which you select your public servants from men whose experience, whether gained in your own State or in British India, renders them fit to carry out your policy. It is with great pleasure that I have learned of the ability and wisdom with which your Highness has handled any communal dissension which threatened to arise, with the result that your State has been wholly free of trouble of this kind. The personal touch which your Highness maintains with your people and their affairs, whether in private life or in public Durbar, has been the means of enabling you to win, in a striking degree, the confidence of your subjects."—A.P.

HINDU UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

VICEROY'S SPEECH WHILE LAYING FOUNDATION STONE

BENARES (VICEROY'S CAMP), Jan. 4.

The following speech was delivered by His Excellency the Viceroy at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Library of the Hindu University:—

"Mr. Vice-Chancellor and gentlemen,

"I thank you sincerely for the welcome you have offered to Lady Irwin and myself. It is almost 11 years ago, since Lord Hardinge, in laying the foundation stone from which this great institution has risen, expressed the hope that the University might become a place of many-sided activities, prepared to equip young men for all the various walks of life. His hopes have not been belied. Those who have directed the growth of this University—and I know how much the University owes to its Vice-Chancellor—have laid their plans wisely and pursued them well. In the choice of their site and the character of their buildings, they have driven to create the real academic atmosphere, impalpable, but always powerful to influence the minds of those who are brought within its range. They have afforded opprtunities for the study of a wide variety of subjects, intellectual and practical, theological and scientific, adequate to give a [illegible] residental teaching institution. Your system of housing the different Departments with their hostels in separate, but contiguous buildings, allows not only for specialisation in study, but also for a common social life outside the class, and both are of the essence of real university life. Those of us who were fortunate enough to receive our education at one of the big residential universities, know how much of what we learned there was learned not from text books or in the lecture rooms, but from contact in our own rooms, and in the course of everyday life, with our follow undergraduates. This finely-conceived and finely-executed plan is therefore very bright with promise.

AN ALL-INDIA UNIVERSITY.

"The Hindu University can well claim to be an All-India University, for it draws half of its 2,000 students from outside the United Provinces, and it is built on a scale in keeping with the area of its appeal. Your Vice-Chancellor has told you of the large sums of money already spent in building and equipping the University, and he has employed all his most persuasive arts in the attempt to elicit further sympathy in practical shape from the Government of India. I have had no opportunity, since he told me of the matters relating to the University, of making an enquiry into the reasons which might weigh with Government in the consideration of the requests which he has made. I can, therefore, say no more at present than that I shall make it my business to give personal and careful attention to these matters. But inasmuch as the financial heart of all Governments, in these difficult days, is proverbially stony, may I, perhaps, utter the one word of warning which will find place in my speech to-day? That is, that, however, praiseworthy the object, the expenditure, I trust will not outrun the University means. I greatly hope that the debt towards the reduction of which, the Government of India has this year sanctioned a grant of Rs 5 lakhs will soon be cleared and the finances of the University be placed on a permanently satisfactory footing.

GAEKWAD'S DONATION.

"The new Library, however, of which I am, at your kind invitation, to lay the foundation stone, has had special funds provided for it, through the generosity of a benefactor. Your University is fortunate in having as Chancellor, a man of whom appeals for educatinal purposes are never made in vain. A few years ago, His Highness the Maharaja Gaikwar gave a donation of a lakh of rupees to the general funds of the University. He has recently given a similar sum as an endowment for scholarships to enable scisne students to continue higher studies at foreign universities. He has now followed his own admirable example by giving another lakh for the construction of this Library. The whole Library building is expected to cost Rs. 5 lakhs, but His Highness generous donation has enable the work to be begun The building is so planned as to admit of large future expansions as the Council wisely recognise that a University library must ever grow. It is appropriate that the central portion which is to be taken in hand, should be called "Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwad Library," in honour of the bone factor who has made its inception possible The Library, when completed, will supply a very real want in the University. The dispersal of the present collection of books over several separate rooms and the lack of any reading room are, indeed, serious drawbacks. No University is complete without a library. There is something in a library of books, whether old or new, which you find nowhere else; a sense of communion with the thoughts of all ages, a feeling that you have found you a storehouse on which to draw, as the fancy takes you, for inspiration, knowledge or consolation. You remember the lines of the poet Southey on his library:

"My days among the dead are passed;
around me I behold,
"Wherever these casual eyes are cast, the
mighty minds of old.
"My never-failing friends are they with
whom I converse day be day."

A man who loves his books, his library, is a home of his own, which he can furnish according to his tastes; a world of his own, which he can people with his friends. His circle of friends is ever widening and once made, they are friends for life.

PLEA FOR DEVELOPING TASTE FOR READING.

"I think that, perhaps, never more than at the present day was there greater need for developing among the youth of this or any other country, the taste for general reading. A university student with examinations looming large before him, must, perforce, devote much of his time to the reading of text-books and must specialise in the particular branch of study which he has undertaken. He is no student if he does otherwise; but to be a "full man", in Bacon's words, his reading must take a wider sweep. Above all, he must search out for himself the books or the passages which strike a chord in his mind and henceforth destined to influence his life and his thought. If we have to trust the opinion of others as to what is good in literature, we shall never make much progress. The perverseness of the human mind is apt somtimes, to make us approach with a hostile feeling, the book which we have been told, is "the best ever written". Not that we should blindly discard advice. It is remarkable how general is the consensus of opinion on the world's greatest books, but when we read a book, we should make up our own minds, first, which parts of it appeal to us by stimulating, or making articulate, trains of thought hitherto only existing in our sub-conscious minds. It is well to mark these passages and return to them again and again. We shall their standard of value has changed. But by exercising our own judgment, we have added something to our stock of wisdom which we could have attained in no other way. We should vary our reading too. In unexpected places, we may make discoveries, in a line from a poet, a sentence from a novel, we are stung by the splendour of a sudden thought which will carry us through life.

"It is no bad plan to read two types of books concurrently, one for pure pleasure—poetry, novels, memoirs—the other as discipline, as an astringment to the mind—philosophy, social science, theology, economics. You thus acquire that mental balance without which knowledge can seldom be of great value either to yourself or to others. I speak not without a sad consciousness that I am preaching what I seldom have the chance of practising; but nonetheless, I hope one day to have time to read again, and meanwhile, I know that my advice is sound and contains a great secret of the real interest and happiness in life.

ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

"Many of those whom I am now addressing, will have gone out into the world before the building which is to rise upon the stone I am to lay, has reached completion; but whether you have the opportunity to profit by the advantages it will offer, or not. I hope that all those who are now passing, or shall hereafter pass the precious years of youth with in this place, will be inspired to repay the intellectual gifts they have received, by service in many fields. and to win for themselves the title of honoured sons of an honoured University."—A. P.

NICARAGUAN REPUBLIC.

(Continued from page 6.)

vited by the Liberals to chastise the Conservatives. He put down the Conservatives but was himself shot down in 1860. In 1875 again the Nicaraguan Government had an acute difficulty with Germany, which was of their own invitation and which cost the Republic a big indemnity of 30,000 marks.

THE CONSTITUTION.

In the year 1905, a Constitution was promulgated by the Nicaraguan Republic. Under this constitution the Legislative power is vested in a single chamber of 36 members elected for six years by a universal male suffrage. The Executive has been entrusted to a president chosen for the same period and aided by a Cabinet composed of the heads of five ministries. The standing army of the Republic is 4,000 with a compulsory conscription for one year.

PRELUDE OF A STORM.

On October 25 of 1925, Don Diego Chamorro, the leader of the Conservatives, who had been the President of the Republic in the preceding year entered the city of Managua—the capital of the Republic—at the head of armed forces and called on the President Don Carlos Solorzano, to dismiss the Liberal members of the cabinet. After some fighting between the Conservatives and the Constabulary in which 11 men were killed and 13 wounded, the President had to consent, further promising to give 10,000 dollars to Chamorro to pay off his troops. The Liberals had been smarting under mortification since then. They were waiting for a suitable opportunity to wreak an adequate vengeance upon the heads of their opponents. Powder magazines had long been stored and a sudden explosion was inevitable. The present tragedy began a few days ago with the election of a Conservative President Senor Adolfo Diaz who was opposed in that election by a Liberal leader Senor Sacasa. Both the United States and Mexico have taken advantage of the internal differences in Nicaragua, the former rallying itself with the Conservatives and the latter supporting the Liberals.

THE NEW PUNJAB MINISTRY.

DISTRIBUTION OF PORTIFOLIOS.

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

It is understood the following portfolios have been given to three Ministers in the Punjab:—

Agricultural, Excise and Public Works: Sardar Jogendra Singh.

Education and Industries: Mr. Manohar Lal.

Local Self-Government, Medicine and Sanitation: Malik Ferozekhan.—A. P.

PARTY TO GOVERNOR.

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

To meet Sir Malcolm and Lady Hailey, Sir Fazli Hussain was at home this evening at his residence in the Lytton Road when a large number of distinguished guests including Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose, Sir Shadilal and Sir Rahim Baksh were present. It was one of the biggest parties of the season and everyone present spent an enjayable evening.—A. P.

ROUSING RECEPTION TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

MADRAS, Jan. 5.

A rousing reception was accorded to Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President Indian National Congress when he arrived in Madras this morning by the Calcutta Mail accompanied by Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar. M.L.A. When the train steamed into the plat-

SALE OF AMERICAN YARNS.

COTTON YARN ASSOCIATIO N FORMED.

PLEA FOR PUBLIC SUPPORT.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

A resolution Emphasising the need of supporting the new Cotton Yarn Association which aims at fixing the minimum selling prices for American yarns with power to impose penalties on defaulters was passed at Manchester, after an address by Mr. J. M. Keynes, Economist. Mr. J. L. Tattersall who was mentioned as the first Chairman of the Association said that in the present prices Lancashire cotton trade was losing about a million and a quarter per week. He declared that another 50 mills were required for the firm establishment of the Association. Applications for membership from companies representing nearly fifteen million spindles had been received.—Reuter's Special Service.

PUNJAB COUNCIL PRESIDENT

ASSURANCE TO MAINTAIN BEST TRADITION'S.

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

Public galleries were crowded to-day when the Punjab Legislative Council met to elect its President. After the chairman had announced the names of the two candidates, the Council proceeded to elect a President by ballot The election resulted as follows:—

Khan Bahadur Chaudhuri Sahahbuddin got 59 votes and Khan Bahadur Chaudhuri Shahabuddin was declared elected President of the Council amidst loud applause.

After the Chairman had announced the formal appeal of election by the Governor, Chaudhuri Shahabuddin took his seat and expressed his acknowldgement and grateful thanks for the honour the council had conferred upon him by re-electing him to the exalted office of President. He assured the house that so long as he occupied the chair he would do his best to discharge the onerous duties of his office with absolute and unvarying impartiality and do his best to keep aloof from all party politics and would not fear or favour any party or any community.

Members from all sides of the House then rose and congratulated the president on his election and assured him of their warmehearted co-operation.

Mian Sir Fazli Hussain, leader of the House on behalf of Government welcomed Chaudhuri Shahbuddin back as President.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow when the election of the Deputy President will take place. Four names have been nominated for the Deputy Presidency: Mir Maqbool Mahmud, Lala Kesho-ram Sardar Buta Singh and Sardar Mahinder Singh ex-Deputy President.—A. P.

C. P. COUNCIL

FURTHER NOMINATIONS.

NAGPUR, Jan. 5.

Besides the list of nominations to the Central Provinces Legislative Council, already published, His Excellency the Governor has nominated the following for the remaining four seats: Col. K. V. Kukday, Mr. C. M. Trivedi (officials) Mr. R. W. Fuley, (Labour) and Mr. D. Thombson, representing, Coal Mining Association.

ELECTION OF NEW PRESIDENT.

THREE CONTESTANTS

A meeting of the Board will be held on the 22nd instant to elect a President. It is understood that Mr. Hari Prasad Mehta, Vice-President, District Local Board, Mr. Amritlal Seth, M.L.C., President, Taluk Local Board, and Mr. Motilal Shah, will contest the seat.—Free Press.

BARODA MAHARAJA'S LOSSES.

BARODA, Jan. 5.

Rao Sahib Gangadhar Keshao Deshpande's appointment as Deputy Commissioner of Police is practically certain.

His Highness the Maharajah of Baroda, it is understood, has lost about a crore of rupees invested by his agents in the Bengal Collieries and has appointed a committee to safeguard his interests at the time of their liquidation.—Free Press.

BARRISTER MINISTERS CONGRATULATED.

LAHORE, Jan. 5.

The Punjab Barristers' Society, at a meeting held at the High Court Bar Room to-day, passed an unanimous resolution recording its appreciation of the appointment of Mr. Manohar Lal and Malik Ferozekhan Noon as Ministers of the Punjab Government. A message of congratulation was sent to the two Barrister Ministers, on behalf of the Society.—A. P.

EARL WINTERTON TO FLY TO LAHORE

LAHORE Jan. 5.

It is understood that Earl Winterton will arrives in Lahore on January 17th and stay at Government House. Sir Samuel Hoare also will arrive here on the same [illegible] from Delhi. It is probable [illegible] Earl Win-

GEN. HERTZOG'S NEW ATTITUDE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT PROBABLE

INDIAN DELEGATION BUSY

(From Our Corresondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

Mr. C. F. Andrews has sent the following cable to the "Statesman":—"The Indian delegation to South Africa consulted Indian leaders during the recess, and the delegation has sub-divided for the discussion of the main subjects. Sir D'Arcy Lindsay and the Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri are to take charge of the discussions on education. Sir George Paddison and the Hon. Sir P. C. Sethna on economics; Mr. D. Corbett and the Hon. Sir Mahomed Habibullah on immigration; Mr. D. Corbettt and the Hon. Sir P. C. Sethna on licences, while sanitation will be in charge of Sir George Paddison and the Hon. Sir Mahomed Habibullah.

The Indian community in South Africa are giving every assistance in an endeavour to make the conference a complete success. The important political change due to General Hertzog's new attitude towards the Empire is the chief topic of the day. It is quite probable that it may result in a dissolution of parliament. Mr. Cresswell's hold on the Labour Party is weakening, and the left wing is gaining ground. The fraternization between General Hertzog and General Smuts continues."

HULLO INDIA.

NEW LINK IN TELEPHONE SERVICE

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Vienna.—An important link in the extension of trans Continental Telephone from Britain to Persia and India is afforded by the opening of Vienna-Buremberg line which connects Austria with the main Western Europe Systems.—Reuter Special Service.

"RICHELIEU" ON FIRE.

CAPTAINS BATTLE FOR LIFE.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Baltimore.—Several of the crew of the French training ship Richelieu are missing as the result of the explosion at Curtis Bay colliery wharf. Fire followed and the vessel is burning.

All cadets are safe, but 23 workmen were injured. Explosion occurred in one of the hatches while the vessel was loading the pitch for Lorient (France). Dockers escaped before explosion. The Captain who was in the cabin was floored by the rush of air, but immediately scrambled to his feet and dashed on deck and ordered everybody off.—Reuter.

DAKSHINESWAR BOMB CASE.

HIGH COURT UPHOLDS CONVICTION.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

In the High Court Mr. Justice Cammiade after dealing with thhe law points raised on behalf of the accused referred to, as regards the suggestion that the police had planted bomb, revolver and other incriminating articles in the room before it wa searched, His Lordship observed. If aspersions were made on the Police, it should be shown that such aspersions were justifiable. It was not sufficient to say that on such occasions police had been known to fabricate circumstances. It must be shown that in the present case there were at least indications that the police put incriminating articles into the house; but indications in the present case pointed the other way. Further, the nature of at least two of this articles made it extremely improbable that the police had any connection with them, firstly with regard to the bomb which was in a very sensitive condition. It was not reasonably probable that in order to gain promotion or reward, the police would carry about on their persons such an extremely dangerous article as this bomb. The other item was the revolver. This weapon was unlicensed and an expensive one too, and it was unreasonable to suggest that subordinate members of police would be keeping expensive weapons of this description by them for the purpose of planting them on persons whom they intended charging with possession of unlicensed arms.

The suggestion that the Police smuggled incriminating articles into the house, did not bear investigation. As regards the bomb found in the house, the Judge observed there could be no question about its manufacture within a few days of the date of the search, and there was unimpeachable proof that it was manufactured after 23rd October 1925. Possession of this article could only be attributed to the occupants of the house as the time of search. The only question was whether any of the persons found in the house could claim benefit of doubt in regard to this matter. All the circumstances of the case left no room for doubt, that the occupants of the house were members of a conspiracy with anarchical designs. His Lordship found that the appellants were all of them in possession of explosives and unlicensed arms and were members of a [illegible]

DELHI MURDER MYSTERY.

MUSLIM THEORIES ABOUT ACCUSED.

SOME ARRESTS EXPECTED

DELHI, Jan. 4.

The riddle of Swami Shraddhanand's murder still remains unsolved inasmuch as the police have not been able to trace the ownership of the pistol or any abettors or accomplices as alleged by the Hindu side. Mohomedans, on the other hand, allege that Abdul Rashid (accused) is not the real assassin but has been arrested spitefully to put the blame of the murder on their community. There are some other Mahomedans who hold that the accused has been a cranky fellow for some years past. This view was expressed by Maulanas Mazhabuddin (Editor, "Allaman") and Mohd. Ferdos both of whom stated before the police that the accused was employed in "Allaman" as proof reader some four years ago. but was dismissed on account of his crazyness. They could not, however, definitely say what action of the accused had made them dub him as mad.

"Tej," an Arya Samaj organ, has published a statement that the police raided and searched the residence of Khowaja Hassan Nizami, but found nothing suspicious. Report has it that the Khawaja made a long statement before the police in which he expressed his innocence and ignorance of the motive of the crime. In the meanwhile, the police investigation is proceeding and yesterday the accused was again produced before the magistrate and remanded for one more week.

This morning there was considerable stir and excitement in the central police station, and in the Chandni Chowk where all police officials mustered strong in their uniform. Some extra police were requisitioned from the reserve, while the police in several police stations were kept ready from 7 in the morning till 2 p.m. It was reported that the police had got some clue in the murder mystery and some arrests were to be effected. But so far, nothing has taken place and all the extra police gradually were given leave to go back to their stations.—A. P.

MUSLIMS CONDEMN DELHI OUTRAGE

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 5.

A public meeting convened by the local Muslims was held at the Gandhi Chowk, Amraoti to condemn the assasination of Swami Shraddhanand, Mr. Ahmed Hussein presiding. Resolution dissociating the whole Muslim community from any connection with the dastardly outrage on the Swamiji's life and deploring the murder equally with the Hindus, was unanimously passed. The meeting was well-attended. Prominent Muslim and Hindu leaders participated in the meeting.—Free Press.

SHOCKING TRIPLE MURDER.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 5.

The Sessions Judge delivered judgment in a sensational murder trial in which a blacksmith of Chaloda in Ahmedabad district was charged with the murder of his wife and two young daughters.

The prosecution case was that the accused Magan murdered on the last Gokul Ashtami his wife and two daughters, one six months old and the other of about three years. The accused admitted before the Sessions Judge that he had killed his wife because she had killed his two daughters and that he had not killed his daughters, as was alleged.

The Jury unanimously found him guilty of the three murders. The judge agreeing with the verdict of the jury sentenced him to death.—Free Press.

OBITUARY

EX-BURMA OFFICERS DEAD

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The deaths have occurred of Leslie Harry Saunders C.S.I. Herbert Eales C.S.I., and Ambrose McEvoy.—Reuter Special.

Mr. Leslie Harry Saunders served in Burma in several capacities. His appointments included the posts of Offg. Superintendent N. Shan States, (1893-4), Deputy Commissioner 1901, Commissioner and Additional Judge, 1912, Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma, (1914). He retired in December 1922.

Mr. Herbert Eales, C.S.I., whose death is reported at the age of 70 joined the I.C.S. as Assistant Commissioner, Burma in 1879, and worked as Political Officer with the Field Force during the Burmese War (1885 88). He was appointed Commissioner of Pegu and Member of the Legislative Council in 1907, and officiated as Financial Commissioner 1910. He was a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, India in 1912.

Mr. Ambrose McEvoy, (A. R. A. was born in 1878 and studied at the Slade School. His works have been acquired by the National Gallery of British Art (Tate Gallery) and other galleries.—Reuter.

RUGBY.—Mr. Ambrose McEvoy, artist died on Tuesday. He was well known as painter of beautiful women and he was one of the four artists chosen to go to the front as the official painters of the war scenes.—B. O. W.

ZBYSZKO'S REMARKABLE CAREER.

CONDEMNED TO DEATH IN WAR TIME.

HARD TASK FOR GAMA.

In our yesterday's issue we gave some details about the forthcoming Zbyszko-Gama contest, which has evidently excited considerable interest among the public especially wrestlers, gymnasts and sportsmen. A few further details about this wonderful man, the "Colossus of Centuries", will be read with interest. As stated yesterday, he is now 56 and has chosen and followed a career of the rigorous type because it appealed to his virile instincts more than any other type of life. He entered the High School at the age of 15 and took interest in the school athletics. When he was 18 years old he won the school-weight-lifting championship and came home to astonish his parents and friends, who had always thought of him as a physical weakling. His strong mind had set itself upon overcoming his own weakness and the winning of this contest as well as the wrestling contest for the third year boys, was an achievement of which he was justly proud. He won his degree at the age of 21 and, in the next year, studied law at the University and became a full-fledged Attorney-at Law. He received his law degree in June and in the following September won the heavyweight wrestling tournament at Paris-Europe, which he has now held for more than 30 years.

LAURELS WON IN AMERICA.

About 15 years after this he went to America to wrestle and in the last 17 years has defeated every wrestler of note who has come forward to challenge his supremacy. Among the names of those whom he vanquished are: (1) Ed. "Strangler" Lewis, (2) "Big Wayne Munn", (3) Joe Strecher, (4) Frank Gotch, (5) Charles Butler, (6) Earle Caddock, (ex-World's Champion (Americans), and also (7) Paul Schmidt (German Chapion), (8) Gober (Indian Champion), (9) Ali Hassan, (Turkish Champion), (10) Jack Linow, (Russian Champion), and (11) George Hackenschmidt, the "Russian Lion", (12) Salvator Chevelier, the French Army Champion, and others.

It is important to note that Zbyszko is prepared to 'take on any one of those whom he has defeated again and match his strength with theirs.'

It will thus be seen what sort of a hard nut Gama will have to crack.

GIGANTIC MEASUREMENTS.

He was examined at the American Hospital, Chicago, on 23rd November, 1923, to ascertain his physical condition, and the following points were then brought out:—

Age 54 years; height 5 feet 9 inches, weight 232lbs., chest measurement 54 inches (normal), 59 1/2 inches (with expansion), neck 22 inches, biceps 21 inches, forearm 18 inches, wrist 12 inches, waist 39 inches, thigh 32 inches, calf 19 inches.

ARRESTED AS A SPY.

During thte Great War he was interned in Russia, and spent nearly a year in a prison camp. He was accused of being a spy and was sentenced to death. It then became known that he was a wrestler, but again was accused of posing as someone else. The authorities decreed that he must wrestle with Alex Aberg, the famous Russian giant. The order provided that if Zbyszko lost the match he should be executed immediately. The contest lasted for two hours and 43 minutes, for Aberg was a mighty giant and Zbyszko was haggard with the experiences of a war prisoner. Though he defeated his opponent, the mob was not satisfied and Zbysko escaped the wrath of the mob by throwing out to the mob handfuls of coins that was the prize for the winner. While the crowds scrambled for the money he made his escape.

He speaks and writes several European languages, and owns farms in America, and estates in Russia, has real estate in New York and owns a large summer hotel at Old Orchard, Maine.

CAREER OF "EKDAST."

The readers may perhaps be anxious to know more details about "Ekdast", Mr. M. R. Baria. His career first as a wrestler and then as a swordsman is full of many thrilling incidents, and this is not the place for recapitulating all his successes in these columns. In the wrestling art he achieved great success at Navsari when he defeated the Pehlvan of Baroda, Ajat Singh in 1902. The art of wrestling was inherited by him from his famous father, Mr. Rustomji Edalji Baria ("Ekdast" and "Banekar") who had defeated the well-known wrestler of Calcutta, Gangaram Choba in 1878 and Kusaba Sailor of Sellarwady in 1879. After defeating Ajit Singh, Mr. Manchersha took to the arts of Indian fencing, lathi aand dagger using, broad sword swinging, which he learnt from the late Tukaram Gangaji who was the best disciple of late Ustad Nasiba, whose gymnasium at Crawford Market in the latter half of the last century was well known in the Bombay Presidency. At the time of the silver jubilee of the Gaekwad of Baroda in 1901 he (Mr. Manchersha) defeated at Navsari the famous swordsman of Vithalrao Goekwad, in the art if "faligatha" (contes with shield and stick instead of a sword).

ART OF BINOD.

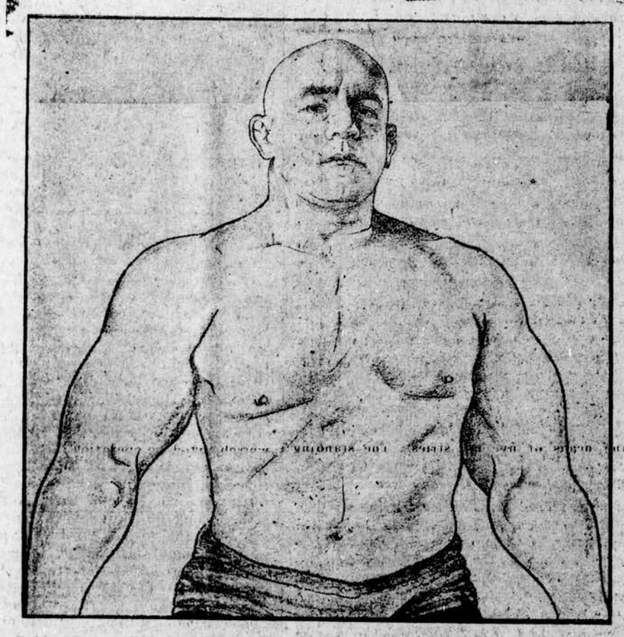
There is another art which is called as Binod, which was highly encouraged by the late Khonderao Maharaja of Baroda. This art of 'Binod" consists in putting up defence with the help of an ordinary stick against a man armed with sword or any weapon. The defender need not even use a stick. He can even protect himself, without stick or with the help of a piece of cord. This art he learnt from the late Sheikh Abdul Kadir Munshi of Rajapur, who in his prime had learnt the art himself from the late Mir Saheb of Baroda, Head Body-Guard of Khanderao Maharaja.

Mr. Manchersha is a well-known masseur also. He gave practical experiment of this art to Zbyszko. He massaged his massive neck, also the hand of Frank Judson which was a bit stiff before, but Judson experienced great relief in his short stay in Bombay.

10,000 DOLLARS BELT.

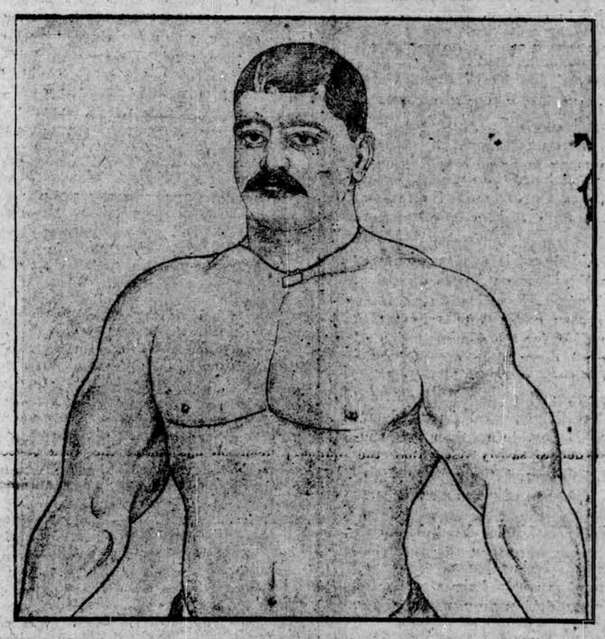
It is of peculiar interest to note that Zbyszko possesses the Tex Rickard Belt which is valued at 10,000 dollars, which was presented to him by Tex Rickard. In 1924 after he had defeated Edward "Strangler" Lewis in the word's championship, when

STANLEY ZBYSZKO.



The "Colossus of Centuries", and called the "Champion Heavy-weight Wrestler of the World."

GAMA.



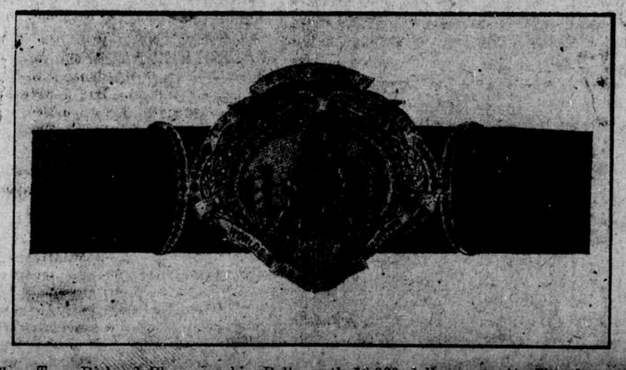
The Champion Wrestler of Western India who is to try, once again, conclusions with Zbyszko, for deciding the Wrestling Championship of the World, next month.

MR. MUNCHERSHA R. BARIA.

Better known as "Ekdast" which title he inherited from his famous father. He is now 47 and Zbyszko is to take him to America to show his peculiar Indian arts to American audience.

A "Chip of the Old Block", aged 20.—Mr. Jehangir M. R. Baria who has won several medals, and is to accompany his father to America.

CHAMPIONSHIP BELT.



The Tex Rickard Championship Belt worth 10,000 dollars won by Zbyszko in 1924 after [illegible]

A DISAPPOINTING REPORT.

INEQUALITIES IN INDIAN TAXATION.

DEBATE ON INDIAN BANKING SYSTEM.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

Several subjects were dealt with this morning when the Economic Conference resumed its sitting under the presidency of Mr. Tannon. Professor J. P. Niyogi of Calcutta University, speaking on "Taxation of agricultural incomes in Bengal", said that the proposal to tax agricultural incomes in Bengal was novel and revolutionary in character. When income-tax was first imposed on agricultural income in 1860, Mr. James Wilson anticipated that the cry of violation of the Permanent Settlement would be raised and he took care to make the position of Bengal zamindars perfectly clear. He further observed that it had never been thought of by the author of the Permanent Settlement that Bengal zamindars would be exempted from general taxes.

Continuing, Professor Niyogi said that if the incometax had been imposed in 1870 on agricultural income at the uniform rate of five pies in the rupee, on the basis of the minimum taxable income of Rs. 2,000, a year's yield would have been Rs. 12 lakhs. The distribution of agricultural income, in his opinion, was not materially different from what it was in 1870.

MR. THORNSON ON LAND VALUE TAXATION.

Mr. C. D. Thornson, Reader in Economics, Allahabad Universty, speaking on "Land value taxation for India." said that there were two outstanding inequalities in Indian taxation. The first was that city lands were not taxed except indirectly, and the second was that non-agricultural incomes were subject to progressive income-tax. He emphasised that the landlord was taxed too lightly and the poor cultivator too heavily. He suggested that the first inequality could only be avoided by taxing city lands and agricultural lands on the same basis. If agricultural incomes were taxed along with other incomes, small cultivators would come below the limit of Rs. 2,000 and would be exempt.

MR. IYER ON TAXATION COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Mr. S. V. Iyer, of Dacca University, criticised at length the report of the Taxation Inquiry Committee and said, as economists, they could agree with the scientific principles underlying taxation of inheritances, such imposition of death duties and estate duties; but the fundamental question was whether they were necessary. The whole question of equality of taxation depended on the co-related question of taxation capacity of different classes, which has unfortunately not been tackled at all, either by Government or by the public from a scientific standpoint.

A number of delegates participated in the discussion on the subject. Professor Findlay Sherias said that the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee's report was disappointing, though he was much impressed by it, as a scientific document.

INDIAN BANKING SYSTEM.

The afternoon session was devoted to discussion of the Indian Banking System. Papers were read on the "Organisation of Banking in India" by Mr. B. T. Thakur. Mr. Thakur said that a notable omission in the Indian banking system was that of a central bank enjoying the power to issue notes. "The Imperial Bank had been, so far, working something like the shadow of a central bank, and those who had been actually engaged in the commercial and banking activities of the country knew full well how it fell far short of expectations." The Indian banking system, to be complete, Mr. Thakur said, should have banks managed and owned by the people of this country. India should have a central bank guiding the money market; then she should have commercial banks financing the movements of goods, exchange banks looking after the interests of foreign trade, agricultural banks supplying credit to the agricultural community, and alsoo mortgage banks.

Mr. J. M. Antia of Bombay did not agree with Mr. Thakur as regards his observations on the Imperial Bank. He asserted that it was a public institution charged with the beneficial duty of spreading banking habit in this country. It had opened several branches throughout the country. It should function as the leading commercial bank of the country.—A. P.

SIR S. HOARE'S PROGRESS.

ARRIVAL AT KARACHI

KARACHI, Jan. 4.

Sir Samuel and Lady Hoare and party are expected to arrive in Karachi at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

TO REACH DELHI ON SATURDAY

DELHI, Jan. 4.

According to present arrangements Sir Samuel Hoare and party will arrive in Delhi about 12-30 on 8th instant at the aerodrome in New Cantonment.—A. P.

NATURE'S HANDICAP.

LINER RETURNS TO JASK DUE TO SANDSTORM

KARACHI, Jan. 5.

Sir Samuel [illegible]

WRONGS ON WOMANHOOD

(Continued from page 7.)

[redacted] your representatives in the Councils take all necessary steps in this matter, bring such a law into being with proper safe-guards to see that it is enforced. On reform in our marriage system, will believe, rest the success or otherwise of educational programme, and it is therefore that I recommend the Conference to take this a live question in its deliberations.

PURDAH MUST GO.

We have also to insist on the abolition of the custom of Purdah. Adopted in earlier times for the protection women, it is now not only no longer needed as those dangers are over, but it has itself become a danger to health and happiness. But surely there is no necessity to enter into a description of the many evils of this practice, with its enfeeblement of body and with its starvation of the mind. If women are to take their part in the raising of the tone of social life, if they are to understand the duties and responsibilities for which their sons must be trained, the Purdah must go. If women are to have that freedom of mind and that variety of interests, without which there can be no joyous life, the Purdah must go. The woman behind her Purdah is as much a captive as a bird in a cage. Pent up behind the Purdah she is steeped in ignorance and allowed to grow and to flourish like a pet animal. No ray of light nor enlightenment can penetrate into the Zenana. She is given away in marriage without any will of her own. A popular adage compares a daughter to a cow. Like the unfortunate cow she licks the hand of the butcher raised to sever her throat. It is from this abysmal darkness that our woman has to be raised. Our honoured patriots have been straining every nerve for political emancipation. They have relegated social advancement to the background. They have to be painfully reminded of the doubt of the poet Shelley: Can man be free, if woman be a slave? Without women's elevation the progress of man, politically, socially, and even economically, can only be lop-sided and insecure.

EXAMPLE OF TURKEY.

Can we not end this once for all? Can we not raise our sisters from this chaos and bring them out from behind the Purdah into the light of knowledge and culture? It is the duty of this Conference definitely to give some answre to the question as to this is to be done. The women of Turkey broke from these bonds: so can we. The young call for us to help them to throw off these shackles, to rescue them from this obsolete and pernicious custim. If we can make our needs known, if we women of India can speak with one voice, the Government of India, and the Governments of the Indian States will come to our aid. It is for us to arouse such a public opinion, such public support that the few who would oppose would be overwhelmed.

AWAKENING IN INDIA.

It is pleasing to watch the signs of the general awakening of interest in the public mind throughout the country in the cause of the advancement and emancipation of women. During the last year or two, women have made rapid progress in various fields. They have not only secured the municipal franchise, but have also now got the right to vote for the legislatures, while in some provinces they are themselves eligible for election as members of the Councils. The Punjab considered to be one of the most backward provinces in connection with the status of women, has set an example by returning the first lady member to the Provincial Legislature. And Madras, another stronghold of conservatism, has in Dr. Mutuh Laxmi Ammal, the first nominated lady member of a Legislative Council. A very noteworthy feature of this achievement, in contrast with the experience of other countries, has been the sincere cooperation of men and the absence of any very serious opposition from the sterner sex. There has also been an important advance in connection with the social legislation affecting women in the direction of the age of consent, the protection of women, the position of women in industries, and in the organisation of vigilance and rescue work. In the field of education, especially higher education, there have been some brilliant achievements in individual instances in arts, law, medicine and other faculties. But stray individual achievements, however brilliant, cannot make up for the lack of general and well-ordered advancement of women in the country, in the matter of primary and secondary education.

WOMEN'S ILLITERACY.

What a vast leeway we have to make up in the educational advancement of our women can be easily demonstrated by a glance at the statistical figures I venture to place before you. The following table shows the percentage of literacy among men and women in several typical areas I have selected for comparison:—

		MALE per thousand.	FEMALE
1.	India	139	21
2.	[illegible]	143	128
4.	Baroda	240	47
5.	Cochin	317	115
6.	Travancore	380	173

Some very backward parts give even more disappointing results.

		MALE per thousand	FEMALE
1.	Kashmir	46	3
2.	Behar	96	6
3.	Central India	65	7
4.	Hyderabad	57	8
5.	C. P.	87	9

SLOW PROGRESS.

There is, however, a silver lining to this cloud, provided by a comparatively higher percentage of literacy among the age groups 10-15 and 15-20. Girls in these groups are the potential mothers of the next generation, and a markedly high percentage amongst the girls of these ages is a sure evidence of the greater attention that has been paid to the education of girls as compared with adults. While the general ratio of literacy for the whole of India amongst women is 21 per thousand that in the age group 10-15 is 28 and 15-20, 36

The figures for the higher education of women are, however, very disappointing. Literacy in English is the only available test to-day for the secondary or higher education of women, and there we find that only 13 out of every ten thousand women have received the beuefits of secondary education. The very slow progress of women in the field of secondary education and the causes that have led to this lamentable state of affairs constitute some of the most important questions that our Conference will be called to consider.

FACILITIES FOR WOMEN EDUCATION.

Let us not forget that though we may come to sound conclusions, and pass wise resolutions as to what should be done, it will require many years of organisation to set things in practice, and without doubt not a little expenditure. There is scope here for private benefactions, but they will be able to touch only the fringe of the matter. There is need, not only of coming to right views on female education, but also of persistent and untiring insistence, in season and out of season that those responsible for the administration of education shall carry them out. Of the sympathy and support of the higest officials of Government, and of the Rulers of the Indian States, there should be no doubt. Sir Malcolm Hailey, to mention one eminent example, has expressed his willingness to support the demand for greater facilities for the education of girls and women.

PHYSICAL CULTURE FOR WOMEN

The steadily deteriorating physique of Indian women has received the attention of the public only during very recent times. It is a simple thing to say that girls should receive physical training: it is not anything like so simple to decide on the actual forms it should take. It is here that sound knowledge is needed to come to sound conclusions, knowledge of feminine physiology and feminine psychology. With such knowledge there must be actual experience of the effects of different forms of exercise. It is to the details of this subject that I would ask the members of this Conference to give attention. Physical culture should bring not only firmness of body, but a vigour, a freedom, a joyfulness of spirit.

CO- EDUCATION.

The subject of the co-education of the sexes is all too frequently misunderstood. It must be admitted that the separation of the sexes is in itself artificial. It also has very great disadvantages, leading to ignorance and to false ideas as to the nature and qualities of the other sex. In the family, boys and girls grow up and play together, and it seems the only natural thing that they should do so in schools. But there is a great difficulty, which arises in later stages. Not only do the relative rates of development differ, the girls advancing physically and mentally more rapidly than the boys, but there are distinct differences of functions and of mentality. In spite, therefore, of the disadvantages of separation, it does seem necessary that for some period in their education the sexes shall be apart in order that they may be prepared for their different tasks in life. Separation is also required in order that the particular type of mind, of personality, of culture, which constitutes the attraction of womanhood, may be developed. Education ought not to be a process by which the particular qualities and excellences with which Nature has endowed us shall be ignored or suppressed. It is just as fundamental a part of the task of education to develop the special capacities and virtues of womanhood as to give her the training for participation in general culture. There is thus a definite need for separate schools and colleges for girls and women, in which the life, and not merely the courses of study, shall have reference to the nature of the pupils and the character of the women we wish to cultivate.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

Here I find a difficulty of no small dimensions, which concerns us immensely in this conference. The majority of women at present occupied with the problem of education along lines laid down by men. That is still the kind of education available in our girls' schools and in our Universities. The great difficulty is to attain sufficient freedom of judgment from the bias this kind of education has given. For centuries women have been plodding under a man made system which has almost wholly ignored their point of view. Which attacking this one-sided system we should not go to the other extreme of advocating simply a woman-made scheme. Man and woman are both necessary factors of society and, therefore, need to co-operate with equal responsibility. I would urge you to try to obtain a really distinctive point of view, not allowing your judgment to be wrapped by existing conditions o rby the type of education you have yourself received. That is indeed a difficult task: do not believe that it is an impossible one.

ATTENTION TO DETAILS.

I would urge you to face the real difficulties of the details of the education of girls and women. The time has gone for the mere reiteration of the platitudes that girls should have a knowledge of personal hygiene, of domestic economy, of child welfare, and a training in the appreciation of the beautiful, and the practice of the arts of music, singing, drawing and painting. That the demand for these must be louder and louder until there is a vigorous and widespread movement is indeed necessary. But such mere reiteration is not enough. What is essential is definite detailed proposals. What is essential is a genuine study of these things as found in the conditions and circumstances and inspired by the ideals of Indian life. A mere importation of ideas of domestic economy, for example, from the West which have their application, and value there, may do more harm than good. Unless you, leaders of this movement for reform; unless you, pioneers in this renaissance of Indian womanhood, yourselves take up these investigations, writing the necessary books

H. H. Maharani Chimnabai, President, All-India Women's Educational Conference, Poona.

and not merely talking of what should be done; unless you do this, our discussions here are likely to be largely vain. It is this question of details that needs attention now.

FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES

And these details are differentiated on all sides. Viewed from the standpoint of the different types of character which we would have developed in our sons and our daughters, our men and our women, there should be differences even in the kinds of literature which predominate on one side and on the other. And should we not recognise that there are equally fundamental differences in other spheres. Does the same type of music appeal to men and to women? Should it so appeal? Are the phases of history which inspire men equally able to inspire women? Or are there things in history which should naturally be emphasised more for one sex and others for the other? Do not let us fear criticisms of such suggestions. Let us not be afraid to exaggerate, if that is necessary for the present to break down the system of education which does not do justice to the distinctive qualities of womanhood.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Most of the local conferences held preparatory to this All-India Conference have recommended the universal enforcement of primary education both for boys and for girls. Such a measure has been in force for a short time in some parts of British India, and for a much longer time in some of the Indian States. I believe it is now too late in the day to question the desirability of compulsion. What the Conference has to consider is not the necessity of such a measure but the ways of removing the difficulties in the application of an educational policy which we all desire. What is needed for the success of the measure is active and persistent propaganda amongst the women

the guidance of a Central Women's League could do a great deal in this direction.

ECONOMIC ASPECT.

How few will deny the justice of what we contend: how few would not wish that a genuine education for women could be widespread in this land! And yet in the minds of many parents, and also of many educationists, there looms a dark shadow of doubt. They question the economic value of the education which they think we propose. This economic question is a real one. In India, even for boys and men, the need for special training for vocations and professions, as distinct from preparation for the ordinary Matriculation and B.A. degree examinations, is only just being seriously considered. That, in fact constitutes one of the main reasons or the establishment of new Universities on modern lines. But, unfortunately there is a tendency to retard, even to oppose, urgent reforms in women's education because it is believed that for women's education to have economic value it must be on the same lines as that of men. If this is not shown to be false we shall never advance along the lines I have been trying to indicate. But, we may show it to be false: we must show it to be false.

WOMEN'S TRAINING COLLEGE.

That should be one net gain of this Conference.

If our girls' education is to be on other lines, the education of those who are to teach them must be on other lines. I can conceive no way in which Lady Irwin could assist in the progress and advance of Indian womanhood, more than in using her capacities to obtain the establishment of a really efficient Training College for Women Teachers, which will train women for the task of the rebirth, the regeneration of the Indian education for women and girls. With such a Training College inspired by the high ideals we have before us in our religion and in our history, and such as we endeavour in this Conference to make clear to ourselves in all their details, we shall have embarked upon a really important practical step for the achievement of our aims. Let us show further that there are many vocations and professions for which women alone are really suited. Let us avoid that natural result of a masculine type of education for women, that women compete in an unfair because unequal fight for professions for which in the end it cannot be denied that men are far more suited.

PROPERTY RIGHTS.

We must not let this economic question warp our views on the subject of women's education. But we may and should ask ourselves whether the economic status of woman does not call for courageous utterance and continued effort on our part. A Conference such at this, a Conference of educated women, a Conference which knows that already women have some degree of franchise in this country, a Conference which knows that already there are women upon political bodies, such a Conference must at least register its emphatic opinion that women should not only be able to hold property in their own right, but have their due claim on the property of the family. That on his death a wife, because of the anger or mere whim of the husband may be left with a beggarly pittance, while others enter into his property who may have done little or nothing for him, is an injustice too great for words. Provided that there has been no legal separation on her fault, the woman should be guaranteed by law, a certain definite proportion of the property left by the husband. The whole question of the legal status of women in marriage with regard to property, to divorce, the control of the children, and many other matters, under these man-made laws is fraught with object humiliation and therefore, should be systematically enquired into and proposals discussed. The heart of Poet Wordsworth had grieved to think of what man had made of man. The heart of even the prosaic world ought to be chilled at the thought of what man had made of woman in India. This Conference may think it advisable to appoint a small committee to undertake the preliminaries of this work.

PLIGHT OF PRINCESSES.

In thinking, as we have been doing, and as we shall do in the course of our deliberations in this Conference of Indian women in general, we are not able to devote our attention especially to any particular groups. There is, however, one group of women, small perhaps in numbers, who, once emancipated and soundly educated, could do an enormous amount for the women of India. I speak of the Indian princesses. The need of these princesses has been recently expressed in heart-rending terms in the columns of a Bombay daily paper. It must be taken as an indication of the position of the writer, that she has had to adopt such means to make it known. In expressing my sincere regret that this princess, who is as unknown to me as she is to you, should have had to adopt this method of stating her grievances, I must nevertheless welcome the sign that as last the position of this group of women in our land is finding an expression. This Conference should state in no uncertain terms its views on the reforms needed in this direction.

UNFIRE THE BANNER.

Fellow workers in the cause of Indian womanhood, co-operators in the regeneration of the peoples and cultures of India, let us embark upon our discussions with the will to achieve a result which will accord with the highest demands of intelligence. Let us embark upon our discussions with a faith in our cause, and inspired by a hope which will never acknowledge defeat. Women of this Conference, women of India, unless with one voice you give expression to that which is essential for your welfare, and, the welfare of India in general, there can be little hope. Women of this Conference, women of India, now is the time to take up the banner of progress, the banner which must lead its followers to free-

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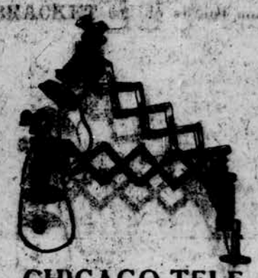

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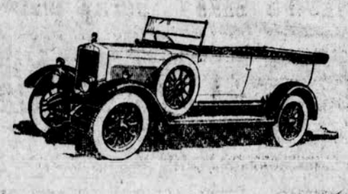

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GOVT. STILL CONSIDERING MEASURES OF REMOVAL.

REPLIES TO QUESTIONS IN COUNCIL.

The replies to questions which remained unanswered at the end of the second session of the Bombay Legislative Council, 1926 have been published for general information, from which a few are extracted below:—

Mr G. I. Patel (Ahmedabad Millowners' Association): Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) whether, with a view to ameliorate the condition of the middle classes and alleviate the hardship of unemployment among them, any information has been collected: if so to place general details of the same on the table;

(b) whether they intend to take any steps which would remove unemployment of the middle classes: if so, to give the details of the same;

(c) whether the Department of Industries has so far tackled this question: if so to place such papers on the table which contain the information collected by the department?

The Honourable Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: (a) No further statistics are available other than those given in the *Labour Gazette* of February last year with the exception of an article by Mr. Kaji, Professor of Statistics at the Sydenham College, on "Middle class unemployment in Bombay City" which was published in the May issue of the *Labour Gazette* of this year.

(b) The question is at present under the consideration of Government.

(c) No.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST: APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. R. D. Shinde (Nasik District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether they are aware of Mr. Lakhmidas Raojee Tairsee's letter appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" on 31st May 1926 regarding a complaint from the clerical staff of the docks department of the Bombay Port Trust; (b) whether it is a fact that a Mr. D'Silva from the Secretary's office, who is a junior clerk, is to be appointed to a higher post in the docks department of the Bombay Port Trust after a year's training; (c) whether this appointment is to be made on grounds of any special qualifications of Mr. D'Silva; (d) whether there are no men of better qualifications in the docks department who could fill that post?

The Honourable Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: (a) Already replied to.

(b) Yes; Mr. D'Silva, who is a Senior Clerk with 14 years' service, and who was drawing Rs. 190 per mensem in the Secretary's Department, has been appointed Head Clerk on Rs. 200—10—270 per mensem in the Docks Manager's office with a view to subsequent promotion, if found suitable, to the responsible position of Cash Supervisor, Docks Department Rs. 325—25—450 per mensem) on the retirement of the present incumbent of that post in about 18 months' time.

(c) He was promoted on the grounds of merit and in pro interests of the Service. For some time past he had been entrusted with important and responsible work in the Secretary's department previously performed by a Head Clerk. He has throughout his service given proof of capacity, intelligence and initiative considerably above the average.

(d) During the past two years those of the senior men on the Docks clerical staff, who have shown any promise, have been given a trial but none have been found suitable for appointment to the post of Cash Supervisor.

Rao Saheb D. P. Desai (Kaira District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the officers of the Haffkine Institute, at Parel, are permitted practice outside the legitimate activities of the Research Institute; (b) whether it is a fact that they have been utilising the resources of the Institute for their private work; (c) whether it is a fact that the Secretary of State for India has debarred officers of the Institute from such practice; (d) whether they are aware that such or similar practices or use of public resources have been considered by them as incompatible with the interests of all true research and the aims of the Haffkine Institute; (e) whether they are aware that there is already great public dissatisfaction against these practices?

The Honourable Mr. B. V. Jadhav: (a) and (c) The officers of the Haffkine Institute are not allowed to engage in general private practice under the orders of the Secretary of State but in individual cases they are permitted to engage in purely consulting practice in their own particular branch of work and specialization, i.e., connected with vaccines, inoculation and serum treatment, including various methods of laboratory diagnosis.

(b) The Honourable Member presumably refers to private bacteriological work carried on in the Institute for which the officers are allowed to accept fees. This work consists of the examination of specimens sent for diagnostic and other purposes. Most of these specimens are sent by medical officers in Government institutions, some by Mission Hospitals and some by private practitioners. All work for Government institutions is done free. For non-Government work various rates of fees are charged according to the nature of the work. Twenty-five per cent. of these fees is credited to Government to cover the cost of wear and tear of the materials, etc., and 75 per cent. which is retained is distributed among the whole staff including clerks, peons and others helping in the work. The distribution of these fees has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

(d) If the phrase "such or similar practice as defined in (a) or to examination for diagnostic and other purposes as explained in (c), then the answer to part (d) is in the negative.

(e) Government have no information.

Mr. S. S. Dev (West Khandesh District): Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) whether they are aware that the western parts of Pimpalner and Nandurbar talukas and the whole of Nawapur and Taloda talukas in West Khandesh are mostly populated by Bhils; (b) whether they are aware that in these Bhil talukas several Christian missions have established their mission houses and opened schools; (c) how many such schools are there under the control of these missions in these four talukas and at what places; (d) whether they are aware that in these schools the teachers begin their work for the day with a prayer in chorus to Jesus Christ; (e) whether they are aware that a book in Gujarati entitled "Arunodaya" is appointed as a text-book in some of these schools and that the book treats of the life of Jesus Christ; (f) whether they realise that such prayers and such text books must work upon the minds of the children attending the schools in favour of the Christian religion by shaking their faith in their own religion; (g) whether Government intend to take any steps in order that children attending the public schools may be brought up in the religion of their birth and may not be affected by preaching of another faith; (h) what help these missions and their schools are receiving from Government?

The Honourable Mr. B. V. Jadhav: (a) The western parts of Sakri (Pimpalner) and Nandurbar Talukas, and the Talukas of Nawapur and Taloda in the West Khandesh District, are mostly populated by Bhils; (b) Christian missions have established mission houses at the following places:—Pimpalner, Nawapur, Nandurbar, Taloda, Mundalwar, Shirpur and Shahada. (c) The statement attached gives the required information, (d) and (e) The Chairman, School Board, District Local Board, West Khandesh, reports as follows:—"It is not possible to know the practice regarding prayer and the use of the book entitled "Arunodaya" in unregistered mission schools, but in those that are registered, Inspecting Officers do not report having noticed the book. The Departmental Circular regarding religious education was issued to all registered mission schools and no complaint has been so far received from Hindu parents that instruction in Christian religion is imparted to their children attending mission schools. Schools at Nandurbar, Dhanora and Mundalwar are attended only by Christian children, and the number of Hindu children attending the remaining registered mission schools is about 40." (f) and (g) In view of the information supplied regarding parts (d) and (e) of the question, the questions in these causes do nnot arise. (h) The total amount of grant-in-aid awarded to these mission schools in 1925-26 was Rs. 1,128.

LAND ACQUISITION.

Sardar G. N. Mujumdar (Deccan Sardars and Inamdars): Will Government be pleased to state whether they are aware that the appeal preferred in this High Court by Messrs. A. R. I. Fitwalla and Brothers against the Land Acquisition in which they had claimed Rs. 1,19,000 and referred to in Government Resolution, General Department, No. 5107 of 22nd December 1924, has been dismissed by the High Court?

The Honourable Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah: The answer is in affirmative

KURLA MUNICIPALITY: STABLES.

Sardar G. N. Mujumdar (Deccan Sardars and Inamdars): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Assistant Director of Public Health who inspected certain stables in the Kurla Municipality in 1923-24 passed strictures in the case of stables owned by some municipal councillors which were founnd to be in utter disregard of the municipal by-law;

(b) It is reported that the Municipality took to remove the defects?

The Honourable Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah: (a) The Assistant Director of Public Health condemned in general terms the indifference of the Municipal administration to recognised sanitary principles in allowing milch cattle stables in all parts of the Municipal area.

(b) It is reported that the Municipality has issued notices and ordered the prosecution of certain individuals including Councillors.

KURLA MUNICIPALITY: CONSTRUCTION OF STABLES.

Sardar G. N. Mujumdar (Deccan Sardars and Inamdars): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1914-15 when Mr. B. W. Kissan was the president of the Kurla Municipality one Mazzarulli Nathoo of Kurla was not allowed to renew and reconstruct his old stable situated in the heart of the town;

(b) whether it is a fact that now when the said stable has changed hands and come into the possession of Mr. Fitwalla it is being renewed and reconstruted?

The Honourable Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah: (a) and (b). Yes.

Sardar G. N. Mujumdar (Deccan Sardars and Inamdars): Will Government be pleased to state whether they are aware that since the dissolution of the Kurla Municipality and the re-constitution of the new board mostly composed of the old councillors there were many changes in the personal of chairman of the managing and the sanitary committees and if so what is the cause thereof?

The Honourable Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah: Three chairmen of the Managing Committee and one of the Sanitary Committee resigned within the period from May to December 1925. The reasons given for the resignations were of a private and personal nature.

KURLA MUNICIPAL SERVANTS.

Sardar G. N. Mujumdar (Deccan Sardar and Inamdars): Will Government be pleased to state whether they are aware that since the dissolution of the municipality, a number of municipal employees (Secretary and Bill Collector) have severed their connection with the Municipality?

The Honourable Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah: The Secretary and the Superintendent of Rates and Taxes resigned their posts and the bill collector retired from the service of the Municipality. No Overseer or other Clerks holding permanent appointments have severed their connection with the Municipality.

KURLA MUNICIPALITY MG. COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN.

Sardar G. N. Mujumdar (Deccan Sardars and Inamdars): Will Government be pleased to state whether they are aware that Mr. A. R. I. Fitwalla whose conduct was exposed in the last Government enquiry has again been appointed chairman of the managing committee of the Kurla Municipality?

The Honourable Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah: The answer is in the affirmative.

KURLA MUNICIPALITY, AND MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

Sardar G. N. Mujumdar (Deccan Sardars and Inamdars): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether they are aware that Khan Sahib S. S. Bilgrami has filed in the High Court, Bombay, three defamatory suits, one against Mr. A. R. I. Fitwalla for Rs. 25,000 and another against ten old and new councillors of the Kurla municipality for about Rs. 1,00,000 in their private capacity for printing and publishing certain uncalled for libellous statements with reference to Government Resolution, General Department, No 5107 of 22nd December 1924, and themselves at the cost of public by spending municipal money;

(b) whether they are aware that two ratepayers have sued the Kurla Municipality in the Thana court praying for an injunction to prevent them from spending public funds on these private suits and that the court has granted an interim injunction to that effect.

(c) whether they are aware that the municipal councillors of Kurla are fighting and spending public money on private suits?

The Honourable Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah: (a) Two defamatory [illegible] have been filed.

(b) Yes.

(c) The matter being [illegible]

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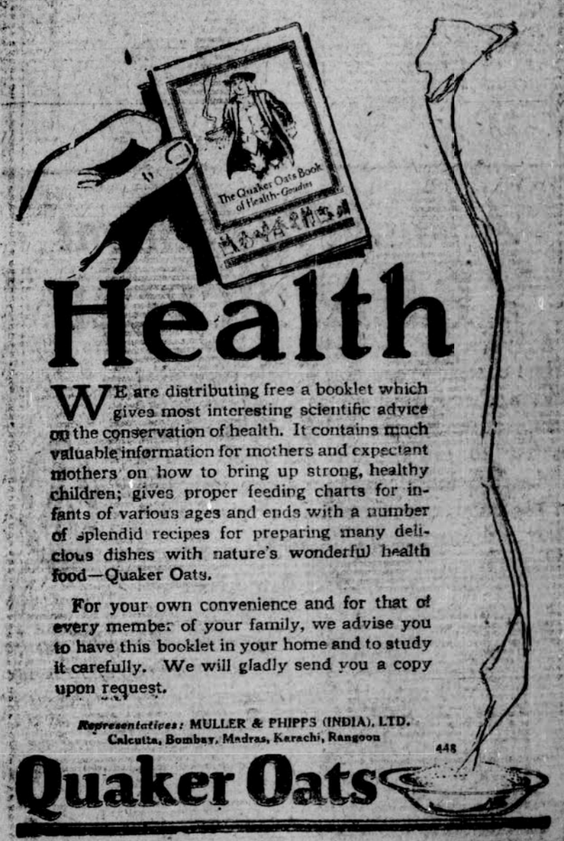

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